

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

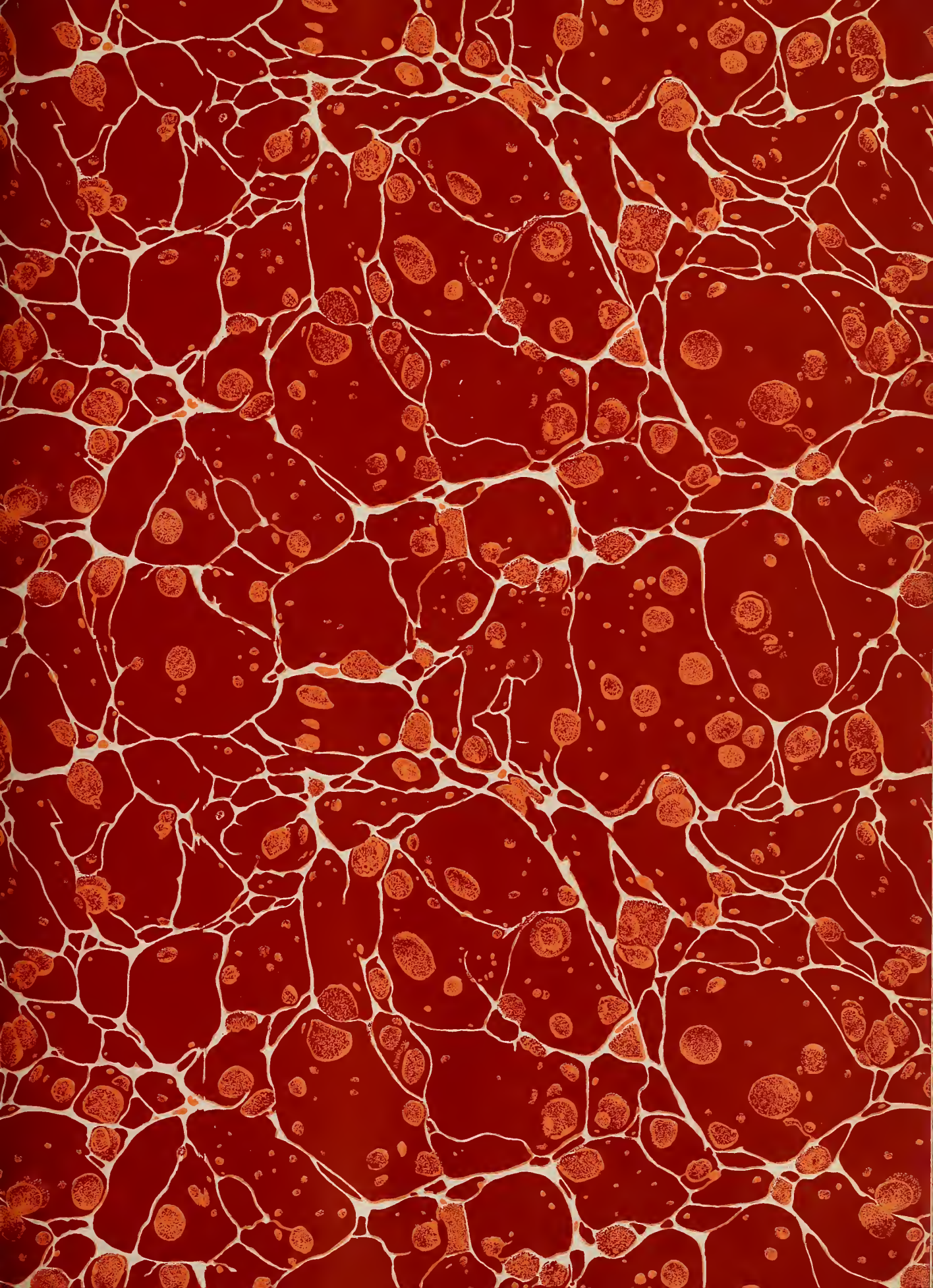
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
LIBRARY



Reserve
BOOK NUMBER 1.9
Ag81
v. 60-61, Jan.-Jun.
1936

518075

gpo 8-7671



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LX, No. 1

Section 1

January 2, 1936

ORIGIN OF LIFE

A new clue to the origin of life as conceived by evolutionists--evidence of a spontaneous change of inanimate matter into a living thing, which can be related to the beginning of consciousness in animals--was offered yesterday to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The new clue to life's beginnings was the preparation during the last six months by Dr. W. M. Stanley, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, of a crystallized tobacco mosaic virus which is apparently a link between living and nonliving things. This virus, he declared, is a mechanism by which the basic evolutionary process may have occurred--the virus substance which has the properties of both inanimate and animate things. (A.P.)

EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Throughout the nation taxes went into effect yesterday to raise a fund which will enable the national and state governments to alleviate in part the suffering caused by future unemployment. They were the taxes on employers provided by the national, state and District of Columbia unemployment compensation laws--part of the broad program envisaged by the national Wagner-Lewis act of 1935. Not until January 1, 1938, will any unemployed worker receive any benefits from the fund which will be raised by the new taxes. (Press.)

BUSINESS CENSUS

The Commerce Department's census of business will be started this morning from its office in Philadelphia, where Director Fred A. Gosnell, in command of 402 district supervisors, is organizing a field force of 23,000 enumerators. The latter hope to return with a true picture of American business conditions. "This business census will be the most comprehensive project of its kind ever carried out in the country," said William L. Austin, of the bureau. It is, he pointed out, an elaboration of the census of distribution, conducted in 1929, and the 1933 census of business, but its scope is far wider than those surveys. (Press.)

TRAFFIC FATALITIES

The new year initiated a five-year campaign to reduce the nation's motor fatalities with an encouraging drop of approximately 25 percent in the New Year's holiday deaths. Preliminary reports from over the country listed 54 mortalities for the first day of the infant year, as compared with 72 last New Year's Day. (A.P.)

Illinois George Thiem, editor of Illinois Agricultural Association
Electricity tion Record (December), writing on "Electrifying Illinois
 Farms", says that utility companies, "encouraged by the
Illinois Commerce Commission, have dropped their rates during the past
two years. One company formerly had a \$10 a month minimum for rural cus-
tomers and would finance farm extensions up to \$450 per customer, allowing
150 kilowatt hours at the minimum rate with 3 cents per kilowatt over that
amount. This was dropped to \$9 in 1934 later to \$6 for 100 kilowatts, 6
cents per kilowatt for the next 50 and 3 cents per kilowatt for all over 150.
Later this rate was dropped to the present \$6 minimum for 100 kilowatts
and 3 cents for all over 100 kilowatt hours..."

Civil Service The Civil Service Commission announces the following
Examinations examinations: assembled, accountant and auditor, \$3,200;
 assistant accountant and auditor, \$2,600; senior accounting
and auditor assistant, \$2,000, Interstate Commerce Commission; assistant
to technician (forestry) \$1,620, unassembled. All applications to be on
file by January 20, 1936.

Forestry "The Forest Products Laboratory at Princes Risborough
Research (England) has begun a new issue entitled Forest Products
 Research Records, of which Nos. 1 and 2 have been issued,"
says Nature (London) for December 7. "No. 1 deals with the testing of
timbers at the Forest Products Research Laboratory and describes the raison
d'etre for the laboratory and its objects...In the second number the
strength tests of structural timbers is discussed. Both Canada and the
United States have been engaged upon research work in this direction for
a number of years...With the object of coming into line with the Canadian
and American research work, an extensive program of tests was commenced
some time ago at Princes Risborough...The Department of Scientific and In-
dustrial Research has set up equipment at the Forest Products Research
Laboratory for testing packing cases, boxes, etc., under stresses similar
to those encountered during rail or road transport. The installation is
the first of its kind in Great Britain, but several are in use in the United
States, where the experience gained has considerably reduced the claims
for damages paid by the railways..."

Christmas "In Greece a decree was issued a little time before
Trees Christmas by the new Minister of Agriculture making any one
 found in possession of a Christmas tree 'liable to prose-
cution'," says an editorial in the New York Times (December 29). "The
reason...is purely agricultural. Greece, and especially Attica, is largely
without trees....In the United States, according to the Forest Service,
about ten million trees have been this year 'dedicated to Christmas'.
Ten years ago the estimate was about five million trees. And the Forest
Service 'believes that Christmas trees are a legitimate use of evergreens.'
It is not merely that such use is of higher service than any other can
give to millions, but that it can be given without harm to the forest or
grove if 'cut according to good forestry practice'. It is good agricul-
ture to grow trees as a crop for the holiday trade. And Christmas trees
can be 'harvested' at an earlier age than almost any other forest crop.
To prevent the harmful cutting, some states, following the example of
Minnesota, have required all dealers in Christmas trees to have a license
and all such trees to be tagged certifying that they have come from a
legitimate source. Several hundred thousand trees come from the national
forests themselves..."

Panama Land "The Government of Panama has appropriated the sum of
Program \$75,000 for the purchase, division and distribution of land
 among poor farmers," reports the Pan American Union Bulletin
(December). "The money will be spent by the recently created National
Agrarian Board...An experimental station is to be established in this
newly acquired property to serve as a nucleus for farm relief and develop-
ment work."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

December 30--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):

Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, ^{heifers}steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-13.00; cows good 5.75-7.00; ^{steers}550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-10.00; vealers good and choice 9.25-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.60-9.85; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-9.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.15-11.40; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.25-10.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 125 1/8-127 1/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.*Minneap. 121 1/8-123 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 100 1/8-104 1/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 103 1/2-124 1/2; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 110 1/2-113 1/2; Chi. 112 1/2-117; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 110; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 86; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 51 7/8-52 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 63-64 1/2; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 58 3/4-59 3/4; St. Louis 61; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 3/8-27 3/8; K. C. 27 1/2; Chi. 27 1/4-30 1/4; St. Louis 30; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 69-71; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 58-64; No. 2, Minneap. 38-39; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 182 1/2-187 1/2.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.60-\$1.80 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.15 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.15-\$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.02 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.85-\$2 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 90¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-\$1 in the Middle West. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage 75¢-\$1.25 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in the East. Texas Round type \$1.10-\$1.60 per half-lettuce crate in city markets; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 95¢-\$1.05 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.15 in consuming centers; 92 1/2¢-\$1.05 f.o.b. West Michigan Points. New York U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York; Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.35, with f.o.b. sales \$1 at Rochester.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 2 points from the previous close to 11.62 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.70 cents. January futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 11.53 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.50 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 1/2 cents; 91 Score, 35 1/4 cents; 90 Score, 34 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 18-18 1/2 cents; Y.Americas, 18 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 31-32 1/2 cents; Standards, 30 cents; Firsts, 28 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LX, No. 2

Section 1

January 3, 1936

A.A.A.S. MEETING

New evidence that the energy of sunlight is transformed into solid matter was presented yesterday to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Dr. Earle Augustus Spessard, of Hendrix College, Conway, Arkansas, told association members of an experiment in which green plants, sealed, so they could obtain no plant food, in an airtight glass tube for 10 months, gained weight as a result of having been exposed to sunlight. Dr. Spessard emphasized that he did not want to claim definite proof of such creation, which would substantiate recent theories that the universe is deathless. His results showed definitely, however, that plants receiving no other stimulus except sunlight actually gained weight, he said. (A.P.)

"LONGEST" TUNNEL BLASTED

A 400-pound dynamite blast 2,000 feet underground tore through five feet of granite yesterday to join two 9-mile sections of the longest tunnel of its circumference in the world, says an Indio, California, report by the Associated Press. The terrific blast completed the bore of the 18-mile East Coachella tube, one of 37 tunnels to bring a water supply across the southern California desert to Los Angeles and 12 other communities. The tunnel, when concreted, will be 16 feet in diameter, sufficient to carry an adequate water supply to 6,000,000 people.

WILD LIFE CONFERENCE

The first meeting of the citizens' committee for the North American Wild Life Conference will be held today to draw up a definite program for the international meeting. The conference is designed to bring about closer cooperation between public and private interests and between Canada, Mexico and the United States in the interests of restoration and conservation. The program will include discussions of the crisis in the wild life situation, the place of education in wild life restoration, cooperation between federal, state and local agencies and private organizations, and kindred subjects. (Press.)

SECURITIES FLOTATIONS

Security flotations registered by the Securities Commission in the first 11 months of 1935 totaled two and a half times greater than in all of 1934. Official figures showed yesterday that the 11-month total was \$2,474,517,850 compared with \$922,744,512 in 1934. These totals are for issues actually registered. (Press.)

Poisonous Several varieties of poisonous roots are becoming
Roots Increase important in commerce as sources for insecticide materials,
Commercially according to the Commerce Department's chemical division.

A report from Trade Commissioner Julian B. Foster, Singapore, states that exports of Derris root have been increasing steadily and in 1935 all previous records in shipments from Malaya will probably be broken. Nearby eastern countries have been active of late in obtaining stem cuttings of the tuba plant (Derris) for the propagation of the root in other regions. Particular interest has been shown by agriculturists in the Philippines. Exports of cube root from Peru during the first nine months of 1935 amounted to 381,133 kilos, compared with 267,073 kilos in the corresponding period of 1934. The Peruvian Government prohibits the exportation of undried root to prevent transplanting elsewhere, where it might become competitive with the Peruvian products.

Western "Meet the Coops" is the title of an article in Survey
Coops Graphic (January) by Bertram B. Fowler. Cloquet, Minnesota,
is the starting place in the article of the story of the rapid spread of cooperatives throughout the West during the depression, with a 300 million dollar business done by more than 7,000 cooperatives. The Cloquet cooperative in 1934 did a business "of \$750,000 in retail sales in a town of 7,000 serving a not too thickly settled county. Out of the first store has grown the main store with two floors, handling a complete line of merchandise required by the members; three branch stores strategically placed in the surrounding territory, a modern service station and garage, a coal yard, a feed warehouse. The 1910 membership has grown to 2,000. Out of an initial capital of \$1,662 has come an organization employing 48 people with a monthly payroll of \$4,000. The consumer member of the Cloquet society buys his groceries at the coop store. Here he buys clothing for the family. He orders the winter's coal from the coop coal yard...At the end of the year he gets back his share of the profit on all these transactions in the dividend based on the amount of his purchases. For the most part coop prices are lower than those of the chain store, with no sacrifice in quality. The average operating margin for the coop stores, of which Cloquet is an example, is around 12 percent as against the chain store average of 17 percent. In Cloquet the cooperative society sets the standard for prices. The chains try to beat them...Operating six trucks, the Cloquet coop serves the whole county. It handles three carloads of feed and flour a week. It buys from the neighboring farmers, all of them coop members, \$100,000 worth of farm products a year. In the basement of the main store is an auditorium seating 500 people...Cloquet is one unit in a far-flung cooperative chain that is growing to encircle the West..."

Rural Gains Aid "Our section is the agricultural Middle West and as
Hardware goes farming so goes business," says Lewis A. Lincoln,
editor, Hardware Trade Journal, in Editor & Publisher
(December 28). "Land is rising in value and there is considerable activity in real estate. Many in the cities are looking for acreage in the rural sections. The tendency to improve country real estate is stimulating the hardware business. Builders' hardware, tools, paints, oils, varnishes,

wall paper, etc., show a gain over last year or the year before. Hardware as a whole is much ahead of what it was in 1932 and 1933. Inventories in the hands of retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers are still low, however. One marked tendency of the hardware trade is the movement of a better grade of merchandise. With a good crop in the Middle West and with something like present prices prevailing, the hardware business will boom."

Business and
Finance
in 1935

The following excerpts are from the Washington Post's annual review of business and finance. Leonard P. Ayres says: "...The volume of industrial production in 1936, as measured by the index of the Federal Reserve Board, will probably exceed that of 1935 by less than 12 percent. The output of passenger automobiles in this country may increase, but probably by less than 10 percent. The production of iron and steel should advance by between 10 and 20 percent. The output of bituminous coal is likely to be greater by about 5 percent. It seems probable that the production of textiles will be smaller next year than it has been this year..." Lawrence B. Mann says: "Commodity prices exhibited very general strength during 1935 and their average advanced to the highest level in five years. This showing was particularly impressive since the stabilizing influence of NRA codes was eliminated and agricultural output was substantially larger than in 1934..." J. J. Pelley says: "Railroad traffic, both freight and passenger, and net railway operating income were greater in 1935 than in any year since 1931. Not a passenger was killed in a train accident in the first 11 months of 1935 (reports for December are not yet available). Loading of revenue freight during the past calendar year totaled 31,450,000 cars, an increase of 603,000 cars of 1.95 percent above 1934..." Robert V. Fleming says: "As the year 1935 closed there is unquestionably prevalent among the people generally, and among business men in the retail particularly, a conviction that the nation is definitely on the way out of the depression toward a return to normal business activity. There has been an increase of ability and willingness to spend among farmers and wage earners which has resulted in an expansion in retail trade, and all present conditions indicate that during the year 1936 activity in these lines will continue and even to a somewhat greater volume..." Investment of private funds in business enterprise is the key to the capital goods industries for 1936, John W. O'Leary, president of the Machinery and Allied Products Institute, declared, in taking stock of the present position, and new year outlook for the 1,000 capital goods manufacturers which comprise the institute. (Press.)

Bee Disease
Inspection

"There was formed at the Southern Conference a national organization of bee inspectors, the purpose of which is to promote bee disease legislation not only in states already having foulbrood laws which need to be strengthened but to procure laws in states that do not have protection," says an editorial in Gleanings in Bee Culture (January). R. E. Foster, of Florida, was made president. Foulbrood is developing by leaps and bounds and is creeping across the borders into states having protection. The inspectors in these latter states are having difficulty in keeping their territory clean..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 2--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-13.50; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.00-10.25; vealers good and choice 8.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.40-9.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.15-9.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.40-9.70. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.15-11.25; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.25-10.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $128\frac{1}{4}$ - $130\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. $124\frac{1}{4}$ - $126\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 102 $\frac{3}{8}$ -103 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 110 $\frac{3}{8}$ -126 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $114\frac{1}{4}$ -117; Chi. $116\frac{1}{4}$ - $118\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $111\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $87\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 52 $\frac{3}{8}$ -53 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $64\frac{1}{4}$ -66; St. Louis 64; No. 3 yellow Chi. $60\frac{1}{4}$ - $61\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 62; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $26\frac{3}{4}$ - $28\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. 27- $28\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $29\frac{1}{2}$ - $30\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 32; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 69-71; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 59-65; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $185\frac{3}{4}$ - $190\frac{3}{4}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.60-\$1.85 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Waupaca sacked Round Whites \$1.15-\$1.30 carlot sales in Chicago; 85¢- $87\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.85-\$2.05 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1.10-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in the East; 96¢-\$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$1-\$1.15 in consuming centers; 80¢-90¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points. New York Danish type cabbage \$24-\$25 bulk per ton in New York City; \$16-\$18 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1-\$1.50 per half-lettuce crate in city markets; 85¢-95¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. East Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes brought 70¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-\$1 in the Middle West. New York U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.50; Baldwins \$1-\$1.25 and Rhode Island Greenings $\$1.12\frac{1}{2}$ - $\$1.25$ per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling $7/8$ inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 11 points from the previous close to 11.81 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.72 cents. January futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 11.79 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, advanced 5 points to 11.70 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 cents; 91 Score, $35\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $35\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, $18-18\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $29-31\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $28-28\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, $25\frac{1}{2}$ -27 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

- - - - -

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LX, No. 3

Section 1

January 4, 1936

WILD LIFE CONFERENCE

Activity to unite America's many conservation groups in a definite program to protect wild life was inaugurated yesterday at a meeting of President Roosevelt's citizens committee for the North American Wild Life Conference. Under the leadership of F. A. Silcox, U.S. Chief Forester, representatives of more than a score of societies planned, first of all, an extensive conference for February 3 to 7, in which as many as 5,000 members of their several organizations will take part. At the conference, leaders of the conservation movement will use every means devisable to bring before the public the crisis that is facing wild life. (Washington Post.)

FREIGHT TRAFFIC

The Association of American Railroads reported yesterday that 31,518,372 cars were loaded with revenue freight in 1935, indicating the greatest freight traffic since 1931. The 12-month figure was an increase of 672,412 cars or 2.2 percent over 1934 and an increase of 2,298,320 or 7.9 percent over 1933. The 1935 figures, however, still were 5,632,877 cars or 15.2 percent under 1931. (A.P.)

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY UP 75 PERCENT

Sales of agricultural machinery manufacturers during 1935 are currently estimated to have exceeded 1934 by about 75 percent, according to the Standard Statistics Company, which also states that leading tractor and farm equipment producers are now making plans to take care of additional sales in 1936 of around 25 percent. Manufacturers are maintaining a high rate of production to build up supplies for the spring selling season and to prevent a recurrence of their experience in the early months of 1935, when stocks proved inadequate. (Press.)

RETAIL FOOD COSTS

Small rises and drops in retail food costs offset each other early in December, the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced yesterday. Food prices were 10 percent higher than in 1934, 22.5 percent lower than in 1929 and 30 percent higher than in 1913, according to Commissioner Lubin. Only minor price fluctuations occurred in the mid-December period. Slight increases in food costs for 26 of 51 cities were balanced by decreases in 21 others. Atlanta showed the largest increase--1.5 percent--due to increases in butter, fruits and vegetables. (Press.)

Safe Road "Discussion of the safety of the road by highway officials at their recent annual convention at Miami," says Requirements Engineering News-Record editorially (December 26), "pointed clearly to the intense and universal interest that this subject engages today. The men who administer federal and state highway departments feel keenly the call for action to reduce the hazards of road travel, though they do not yet know how to act. This uncertainty grows out of the fact that the road even now is thought of as a physical structure rather than as an operating tool, and in consequence the full engineering service in respect to the road has been only partly accomplished...Even were causes known, there is today no organization to direct operations with a view to eliminating them. Machinery for driver education and control (and as final resort, punishment) exists only in part of the states, and there is only partly operative. An operating department is as essential to the administration of public highway systems as are construction and maintenance departments; yet no state has even the semblance of such an agency. With reliable accident information and operating organization there remain to be developed the principles of road design and construction for safety and transportation efficiency--the adaptation of the road structure to travel objectives and speeds..."

Alaskan "...Investigators point to Alaska as the one oasis in Game an almost barren game desert," says an editorial in the Alaskan Sportsman (January). "With the exception of some fur bearers, such as sea otter, beaver and marten, there is still a plentiful supply of fur-bearing and game animals, trout and birds. Even in Alaska, however, some species of game and fish, valuable for recreation purposes, are taking second place to commerce...With men finding more time for recreation and the game resources thus becoming more and more valuable, Alaska might well look to the future. There was a plentiful supply of game in the states, just as there is in Alaska today, before commerce stepped in. Those who have studied the situation say that the lesson taught in the states points to the need for affiliated organization among sportsmen so that they may make their voices heard and prevent waste. Alaska should take heed. The game supply of Alaska may well become one of its most important resources of the future."

Laying Hens "Considerable public attention has been directed in in Cages recent months to a highly intensive method of layer management which has been offered to the poultry industry by its discoverers," says Willard C. Thompson, New Jersey Experiment Station, writing in the U.S. Egg and Poultry Magazine (January) on "The Management of Laying Hens in Cages." "It is a further step toward mechanizing, or factoryizing, the business of table egg production. Its basic principle is that of placing each production unit, that is each layer, in an individual compartment in an effort to so standardize and make even and uniform the environment afforded to the laying hens as to procure a maximum outlay in labor and costs and to reduce losses to low figures...On November 1 a year ago we caught up the pullets and put them in cages, each compartment being approximately 17 by 17 inches in size, each supplied with a feed

trough and water trough. It was decided that in cage work it would be advantageous to eliminate as much labor as possible and we used complete-ration pellets for these layers throughout the year. Instructions were given to keep the pellets before the birds at all times...The results have been satisfactory, not remarkable. It is true that good birds must be bred to go into cages if good egg yields are to be expected. The cages are not revolutionary, for they employ virtually the same fundamental principles which good floor management should use. The writer feels that the cages are not come to supersede the usual floor methods, but they do come to supplement them..."

Reporting A plea to make news of scientific discoveries under-
Scientific standable to the public featured one discussion at the con-
Discoveries vention of the American Association for the Advancement of
 Science. It was delivered by Dr. William Allan Neilson,
president of Smith College, who frankly urged that scientists share news of their findings with the public through newspapers and magazines with a minimum of "unnecessary hokus pokus". "I wish to make a plea for the rights of the intelligent public to share in the results," Dr. Neilson said. "The support of research must ultimately come from the laity; it is of immense importance that the laity be as well informed as possible." Dr. Neilson's plea pointed to the press relations of the very convention he addressed. More than 1,100 papers were delivered. In only a few cases was more than one copy of any paper available in advance to the press of the entire nation. Delegates told the United Press that hidden in many of the papers lies a gold mine of scientific data "as significant to mankind as the discoveries already announced to the nation's press."

Erosion S. W. Woolridge, writing on erosion surfaces in Nature
Surfaces (London) for December, says in conclusion: "The study of
 erosion surfaces is far from being of purely academic interest. From the geological point of view such surfaces afford a record complementary to that of deposition, but there is a geography as well as a geology of surfaces. Recognition and delimitation of landscape facets is an essential part of geographical analysis, if only because of their influence on soil character and land utilization. It is clearly a matter of first importance whether a surface retains relics of an Eocene, Cretaceous or other covering, recently removed, or is mantled by a strongly leached regolith, exposed to the atmosphere since Middle or Early Tertiary times. Many agricultural contrasts in Britain can be explained on these lines, and whether in conducting soil surveys or planning the improvement of agricultural land, such facts should receive full attention."

Canadian Western Canada is bringing the forest to its farmers to
Tree Planting stabilize its agriculture. Providing shade in summer, shield
 in winter and aiding agrarians in their war on drought and
soil drifting, 145,000,000 trees have been set out as shelter belts on 55,000 farms in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in 35 years of systematic planting, and 5,000,000 more will be planted in 1936. (Canadian Press.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LX, No. 4

Section 1

January 6, 1936

SOCIAL SECURITY

Calling the social security act one of the "most significant" of the generation, Secretary Perkins said yesterday American workers "can expect in the future a definite security and protection from the most unpreventable economic disasters." Referring also to the Wagner labor disputes law and other state and federal legislation, the Labor Secretary added in her annual report for the fiscal year ended last June 30: "We have come to the point in our American life when it seems obvious that every wage earner should expect as a result of the laws...that he will work under sound conditions which give him personal protection." (A.P.)

CYCLOTRON MACHINE

Opening of "new fields for research" by a 10-to-20 percent set-up of an atom-splitting machine, the cyclotron, to 6,000,000 or more volts, was disclosed yesterday, says a Berkeley, Calif., report by the Associated Press. "It has been possible to transmute a score of elements into other substances," said a University of California announcement in telling of the rebuilt machine. "Some of them were well-known elements, but others mysterious substances not occurring on earth naturally. These latter substances are known as artificially radioactive elements. They give off emanations just as radium does, but last only a few minutes..."

CIGARETTE PRODUCTION

The greatest year in the history of cigarette production has just been completed. Estimates put the 1935 output at about 133,000,000,000 cigarettes. About \$475,000,000 of the money paid for cigarettes and tobacco products last year went to the United States Government as taxes. (Press.)

ARGENTINE CORN CROP

A Buenos Aires dispatch by the Associated Press says that statistics made public by the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture disclosed that production of ginned cotton in 1934-35 was 64,038 tons, or almost 50 percent more than the year previous, when production was 43,357. Cotton acreage was 629,000, an increase of 46 percent over the previous year. Cottonseed production was 106,000 tons.

PIG IRON

Production of coke pig iron in December, 2,116,534 gross tons, was the highest for that month since 1929, and compares with 2,836,917 tons in that year, says the magazine Steel. (Press.)

Plant "From Cleveland, Ohio, it is reported that the first
Patent suit for the infringement of a plant patent has been brought
Suit by the Cole Nursery Company of Painesville and heard before
Federal Judge Jones," reports Florists Exchange (December 28).

"The defendant is the Youdath Perennial Gardens, Inc., of Montor, which, the complainant alleges, infringed the patent granted the Cole Company for an improved form of barberry. The infringement is denied by John and Mary Youdath, proprietors of the gardens. In view of its importance as a matter of precedent, the outcome of this case will be awaited with interest."

Transportation "...It was heartening to see how, at the Southern
of Bees Conference at Nashville in December, the express companies
are studying the problems of the transportation of package
bees," says Gleanings in Bee Culture (January). "Their research department is cooperating with the shippers and the Government Bee Culture Laboratory at Baton Rouge, La., to determine scientifically what causes the death of bees in transit...The shippers and the government men came to the conclusion that unless the weather is excessively hot the sunlight does little or no harm, but lack of ventilation in a hot room or the lack of water on hot days are the most common causes of death. The packages must not be placed up tight against the wall but should be kept right side up. They should be placed where the air can circulate through the clusters. At times the express agent should send cooling sprays of water through the clusters...Bees must not be put near stoves or radiator pipes; must be kept out of rain and not exposed to cold below 40 degrees F. Bees should never be sent in sealed cars..."

Schools People are growing up in dangerous ignorance of bio-
Neglect logical discoveries that affect their lives intimately every
Sciences day, declared Dr. Oscar Riddle of the Carnegie Institute of
Washington, in an address before the American Association
for the Advancement of Science. Great numbers of high school and college students complete their school days with their education incomplete, in that it has included only the sketchiest kind of information about biological subjects, or even none at all, he charged. One of the worst of the dangers involved, as Dr. Riddle sees it, is not that scientific research may be hampered or suppressed, but that it may go ahead to such a point as to be quite out of touch with the daily life of the people, to whom it will be left as a sealed mystery because of the neglect of instruction in the life sciences in educational institutions. As an example, Dr. cites the narrowing of the gap between the living and the non-living, which has resulted from recent researches in several different fields, by many independently working scientists. The old notion that organic compounds could be made only by organisms was destroyed long ago. But now non-living things have been found carrying on spontaneously various processes hitherto considered the monopoly of life. (Science Service.)

Credit Unions Under the credit union act, 826 federal charters for
these associations were granted in 1935, and approximately
600 additional credit unions were chartered under state laws, a total surpassing all previous records. (Farm Credit Administration, No. 8-0.)

Potato Breeding "It is evident that we are on the threshold of a new era in potato breeding," declared Dr. J. G. Leach, plant disease specialist of the Minnesota Experiment Station, in a paper before the American Phytopathological Society recently. "A sound practical technic of potato breeding is now available, a method similar to that which has been used with such success in corn breeding, but which promises to be even more valuable in potato breeding," he said. "In the production of superior varieties such characters as yield, earliness, frost resistance, disease resistance, tuber shape and smoothness, cooking quality, and others will have to be considered." Dr. Leach pointed out some of the things which plant pathologists could do toward a potato-improvement program. Among these, he listed the following: development of technics whereby relatively large populations of inbred seedlings may be subjected to practically 100 percent infection by each of the potato diseases; the use of these technics in the selection of suitable breeding stock resistant to the various potato diseases; the testing in a similar manner of hybrid seedlings for the purpose of selecting desirable disease-resistant commercial varieties. (News Bureau, University Farm, St. Paul.)

Farm Paper in Roto "With its January issue the State Farmer Section, monthly agricultural supplement of 232 southeastern newspapers, will be published entirely in rotogravure," says Editor & Publisher (December 28). "The 12-page January issue, which will circulate with papers during the week of January 5, will carry two pages of news pictures, a 2-page illustrated homemaker's section, a feature column page and 7 pages of exclusive agricultural copy. Published in three editions to permit localization of agricultural information to fit varied farming conditions, the State Farmer in January will provide an edition for North and South Carolina; another for Kentucky-Tennessee; and a third for the Virginias, Maryland and Delaware. A roto insert has been added to the companion section, Florida Farm & Grove, which serves newspapers in that state."

Germination of Forest Tree Seeds Gardeners' Chronicle (London) for December 7 says editorially: "Experiments (Forestry, Vol. LX, No. 1, 1935) carried out by James Macdonald on means to ensure large and successful germination of seeds of forest trees--conifers such as sitka spruce, Douglas fir, etc. and broad-leaved trees such as birch--confirm in a striking manner the usefulness of a cover of sand on the seedbed, the advantage of early sowing and of a relatively short period of stratification. A layer of coarse sand was found to be the best material with which to cover the seedbed. Its use with sitka spruce led to the germination of many more seeds than came through when the seedbed was covered with a layer of nursery soil. More seeds germinated and, no less important, the germination was quicker. The results of this treatment will not, of course, surprise the gardener, but they will serve to remind him never to omit a light covering of sand on the soil used not only for seed raising but also for other means of propagation. Early sowing was also found to have a markedly beneficial effect on earliness and amount of germination, a fact which applies to very many horticultural plants as well..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 3--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations). Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-13.50; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.00-10.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.50-9.85; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.20-9.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.65; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.45-9.80. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.40-11.25; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.25-10.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 129-131; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 125-127; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 103 3/8-107 3/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 110 3/8-126 3/8; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 113 1/2-116 1/4; Chi. 115 1/2-118; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 111-111 1/2; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 87 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 52 3/8-53 3/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 64-65 1/4; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 60 1/4-60 3/4; St. Louis 62 1/2; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 7/8-28 7/8; K.C. 27-28 1/2; Chi. 29-30 1/2; St. Louis 32; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 69-71; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 59-65; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 184-190.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.60-\$1.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.15-\$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago; 90¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.87 1/2-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1.00-\$1.35 per 50 pound sack in the East; 91¢-\$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$1.00-\$1.15 in consuming centers; 95¢-\$1.10 f.o.b. West Michigan Points. New York Danish type cabbage \$24-25.00 bulk per ton in New York City. Texas Round type \$1.15-\$1.50 per half lettuce crate in city markets; 75¢-90¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. East Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes brought 87 1/2¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85-95¢ in the Middle West. New York U.S. No. 1, 2 1/2 inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.75; Baldwins 90¢-\$1.00 and Rhode Island Greenings 85¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets declined 6 points from the previous close to 11.75 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.72 cents. January futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 9 points from the previous close to 11.70 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 11.63 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 1/2 cents; 91 Score, 35 cents; 90 Score, 34 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 18-18 1/2 cents; Y.Americas, 18 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28 1/2-30 1/2 cents; Standards, 26-28 cents; Firsts, 25 1/2 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LX, No. 5

Section 1

January 7, 1936

MEXICO SILVER AGREEMENT

An agreement which was described as "mutually satisfactory" to both the United States and to Mexico developed from a series of silver stabilization conferences which terminated yesterday at the Treasury Department. The details of the agreement were not made public. Secretary Morgenthau pointed out that similar agreements with other countries had not been made public. (New York Times.)

FARM TENANT LEGISLATION

Authors of legislation to provide federal aid to tenant farmers for purchase of land left the White House yesterday with the assertion that President Roosevelt favored its enactment at this session. The bill was passed last session by the Senate setting up a \$1,000,000,000 government corporation to provide loans to tenants desiring to acquire small tracts of land. ^{Sen.} Bankhead said that some reduction in the billion dollar amount is contemplated but predicted congressional approval. (A.P.)

ARCHIVIST'S ANNUAL REPORT

The first annual report of the Archivist of the United States, Dr. R.D.W. Connor, was made public yesterday, revealing the herculean task involved in rounding up thousands of state papers, maps, books, movie films, phonograph records, photographs and other records relating to American history. The survey to determine which archival matter shall be selected for placement in the monumental archives building was begun last year by nine deputy examiners. Up to June 30 they had inspected 55,179 cubic feet of records. (Washington Post.)

ARGENTINE FARM POLICY

The agricultural policies of Argentina will not be altered because of the recent Cabinet changes, the new Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Miguel A. Carcano, said yesterday after taking the oath of office, according to a cablegram from Buenos Aires to the Argentine Information Bureau in New York. It is understood that Dr. Carcano referred to the operation of the wheat board, which operates on a guaranteed minimum price system. (Press.)

CRUDE RUBBER

The crude rubber consumed in November by the manufacturers of this country exceeded a year ago by 23 percent. This was the largest November consumption since complete records have been kept. (Press.)

Summer Milk "Some interesting results have been obtained," says
in Winter Food (London, December) "by Dr. S. K. Ken and Dr. K. M.
Henry on the effect of administering cacao shell to cows
during the winter months...Cacao shell is exceptionally rich in vitamin D
content. It was thought, therefore, that cacao shell would prove a more
suitable vehicle for feeding purposes than fish liver oil or irradiated
yeast. The experiments were carried out on four Shorthorn cows kept under
identical conditions. Samples of butter were made from the milk of all
four cows before the administration of cacao shell. Cacao shell was added
to the diet of two cows and the remaining two were used as controls; but-
ter was churned from the milk after four weeks of the special diet. In
this manner eight samples were obtained. Each pair of samples represent-
ing the same treatment were combined and were tested on rats at the rate
of 0.3 gm. per day. It was found that the vitamin D content of the two
cows' milk with the cacao diet--2 pounds of cacao shell per day--was raised
from the winter to the summer level."

Changing "Things are happening in rural communities," says J. H.
Rural Life Kolb, Wisconsin College of Agriculture, under the title
"Community Ties Are Changing" in Rural America (December).
"For one, neighborhood groups now tend to center about definite interests
rather than about the locality in which they live...In recent years, Wis-
consin farm people have tended to come together in groups to do certain
things. So we see being formed cooperative marketing organizations, dairy
herd improvement associations, horticultural societies and groups in-
terested in drama, in music, in public discussion and in recreation. And
as might be expected, we find that social and agricultural interests often
cut across community boundary lines. Then to attain the desired goals of
the special interest groups larger numbers are necessary. If all this be
true, we are confronted with the task of reshaping our country schools
to the changing interests of rural society. Some sort of inter-district
plan of relationships may help the schools recapture their leadership and
give country people the benefit of an adequate social center in connection
with their educational system."

National George T. Renner, National Resources Committee, in
Resources Social Forces (December) says that since June 1935, when
Committee the National Resources Committee succeeded the National
Board, the seven planning committees have continued to
function and from time to time there are also set up temporary sub-commit-
tees staffed with planning and research experts. "This change in staff
arrangement," he says, "is perhaps the result of a shift in emphasis on
the part of the National Resources Committee. Its predecessor was con-
cerned mainly with inventorying and analyzing physical resources and with
physical planning. The NRC continues such interests, but in addition it is
interested in studying the more elusive social, economic and political
problems which attach to national planning. Some of the major studies now
under way are: regionalism and public works costs. Studies in urbanism,
industrial production, and consumption requirements are projected for the
future."

Congress, The House received a communication from the President
 Jan. 3 transmitting deficiency and supplemental estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1936 and prior years, for the legislative establishment, certain executive department and independent establishments and the District of Columbia, amounting in all to \$60,317,918.94 (H.Doc. 381); and a letter from the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting an interim report of the Federal Trade Commission with respect to the agricultural income inquiry (H.Doc. 380).

Land Settle- The Bulletin of the Pan American Union (December)
 ment Plans in reports two rural settlement plans. In Columbia, "the
 South America government is establishing an agricultural colony on the
 northern Pacific Coast of the republic, at Solano Bay...
 it has set aside the necessary land for the development of the port, the
 erection of government buildings and the establishment of various services,
 as well as a 2,000 hectare tract (approximately 5,000 acres) for its own
 use; the rest of the vast area is open to colonization by farmers...The
 plans provided for an agricultural experiment in the rural zone...Every-
 one accepted as a settler has the right to 75 hectares of farm land and
 a plot within the city limits of the port; he will also receive free lodg-
 ing for himself and his family for 90 days at the colony dormitory, have
 work guaranteed during the first 10 months spent at the colony at a wage
 of one peso a day, receive free medicines, seeds and tools, and a sum of
 not more than 200 pesos to help him build his house." In Argentina, "a
 rural resettlement plan evolved by the Ministry of Agriculture of the
 republic, in accordance with a decree issued in August 1935, seeks to
 establish villas rurales for the purpose of providing permanent homes
 for peons, laborers and wage earners in general, who work in the different
 national territories, as well as to concentrate in these villas those
 squatters who may be found in farming colonies and who do not have the
 means for purchasing average-sized parcels of land. The villas will be
 set up on the outskirts of towns or cities or within the colonies already
 established in national lands. Lots of nine acres will be awarded to
 duly qualified applicants, who will be allowed liberal terms of payments..."

Lyctus "Damage caused by the lyctus beetle was the occasion
 Beetle of a recent conference in New Orleans between staff members
 Damage of the Southern Forest Experiment Station and a committee
 of shippers of the National Lumber Exporters Association,"
 says American Lumberman (December 21). "It was revealed in the meeting
 that trouble over lyctus beetle damage is being experienced in shipments
 made to all foreign countries, with buyers in United Kingdom creating the
 greatest disturbance and showing greater activity in penalizing American
 exporters. The committee members felt that the United Kingdom buyers are
 discriminating against American hardwoods to a greater extent than the
 damage justifies. Those purchasers have had the active support of ento-
 mologists of the Prince's Risborough Forest Experiment Station. Specific
 cases were cited of claims for damage. Members of the committee felt that
 such instances showed a need for solving the problem of insect damage,
 or else curtailment of the market there for American hardwoods would be
 experienced. The consensus of the committee was that while the control
 method was well worked out by government entomologists, the application
 of control methods needs direction."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 6--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-13.25; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.00-10.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.35-9.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.10-9.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.40-11.25; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.25-10.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $129\frac{1}{2}$ - $131\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.*Minneap. $125\frac{1}{2}$ - $127\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 104 $\frac{5}{8}$ -108 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 111 $\frac{5}{8}$ -127 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $114\frac{1}{2}$ - $118\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 116-121; No. 3 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 110; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $87\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 53- $54\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $64\frac{3}{4}$ - $66\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $61\frac{1}{2}$ -63; St. Louis 64; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27-29; K.C. $27\frac{1}{2}$ - $29\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 30- $31\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $32\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 69-71; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 58-64; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $184\frac{1}{4}$ - $191\frac{1}{4}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.60-\$1.85 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.10-\$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago; 90¢-\$1.02 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.85 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.05 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$1-\$1.35 in city markets; 90¢-\$1.06 f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage \$22-\$24 bulk per ton in New York City. Texas Round type \$1.15-\$1.50 per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in city markets; 60¢-70¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes brought 75¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-95¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples brought \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York; Baldwins \$1-\$1.15 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1.10-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Average price of Middling $\frac{7}{8}$ inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 5 points from the previous close to 11.74 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.68 cents. January contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 11.79 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.62 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 cents; 91 Score, $34\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $34\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 18- $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-30 cents; Standards, $26\frac{1}{2}$ -27 cents; Firsts, 24 cent s. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LX, No, 6

Section 1

January 8, 1936

INDEPENDENT OFFICES BILL

The House Appropriations Committee handed over to Congress yesterday an independent offices supply bill \$47,601,861 below budget estimates. The committee recommended an outlay of \$879,743,905 for the 24 or more commissions and boards lumped in the one supply measure. That was \$74,509,747 greater than the 1936 fiscal year allowance. The committee contended that savings over budget requests were effected, with one exception, without denying the agencies the amounts approved for them by the Budget Bureau. This was done by reappropriations out of the Treasury by a corresponding amount. (A.P.)

WATER CARRIERS

A suggestion that Congress put water carrier rates, as well as those of motor vehicles and railways, under control of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was included in that body's annual report yesterday. The commission also suggested its own reorganization to provide for appellate divisions which would be composed of 5 or more of its 11 members, and would consider applications for rehearing. The commission's request for jurisdiction over waterways is a repetition of one made last year. The commission, it was pointed out, already has some jurisdiction over water rates, but only in cases where joint water-land rates are made by carriers, where water and land carriers have common ownership or a working arrangement with each other. (Washington Post.)

PROTEST R.R. PENSION ACT

The nation's leading railroads, 135 strong, and three affiliated companies--the Pullman company, the Railway Express Agency, and the Southern Express Company--joined yesterday in District Supreme Court to ask a permanent injunction to halt operation of the 1935 railroad retirement act, drawn by Congress last year in an effort to amend unconstitutional weaknesses of the 1934 act and to ask that the 1935 act be tested for constitutionality. (Washington Post.)

NATIONAL INCOME

The Commerce Department said yesterday it expected a 5 to 10 percent increase would be shown in national income during 1935. "National income distributed" is used by the department as measuring the amount of money actually paid out in the form of wages, dividends, and similar items. The department particularly noted a greater improvement in rural retail sales than in urban areas, mentioning the "19 percent gain in the index of rural sales of general merchandise, and the 5 percent increase in the department store sales index during the first 11 months of the year." (Washington Post.)

Butter and Tuberculosis "The city of Chicago by ordinance has barred the importation for consumption in that city of butter that originates in territory that is not accredited as being free from bovine tuberculosis," says an editorial in The Farmer (St. Paul, December 21). "The only states affected in this immediate territory are Iowa and South Dakota. Minnesota, North Dakota and Wisconsin are fully accredited. Iowa, however, is well along and the indications are that she will be fully accredited sometime next year. South Dakota has as yet made little progress. The ordinance, according to our understanding, does not require full state accreditation, but it will bar sale in Chicago of butter originating from counties that are not accredited. It may be argued that it is needlessly drastic, because modern pasteurization is an effective safeguard, but Chicago runs its own affairs and butter producers in nonaccredited counties have no choice but to stay out of that market or else proceed to clean up their herds. Other markets have done the same thing. Indeed, the trend has been so strongly indicated during the past few years that the fear of loss of markets has been a powerful stimulant to the rapidity with which the tuberculosis problem has been attacked during the past few years. The federal government has been more than usually liberal during the past two years in contributing to the clean-up of disease, both tuberculosis and Bang's disease, as a means of reducing dairy cattle population..."

Civil Service The Civil Service Commission announces the following Examinations unassembled examinations: senior geneticist (horticulture) \$4,600; cytologist (horticulture) \$3,800; morphologist (horticulture) \$3,800; physiologist (horticulture) \$3,800; associate pathologist (horticulture) \$3,200; assistant physiologist (horticulture) \$2,600, Bureau of Plant Industry, applications to be on file not later than January 27.

Soybean Mills "Old Fort Mills, Inc., has opened a soybean oil mill at Marion, Ohio, and recently a three-day program for farmers of north central Ohio was held there to set forth facts about soybeans in Ohio farm rotations and what uses are made of the products," reports the Ohio Farmer (December 21). "The Ralston-Purina Company at Circleville is adding more machines to their soybean mill started a year ago and it is now the largest plant in the United States. The acreage of soybeans through southwest and south central Ohio is estimated to have been three times greater in 1935. Further increase in acreage is expected in the coming year with this outlet for the beans in southern and northern Ohio."

Pneumatic "Tyres" "The way in which the pneumatic tyre is ousting the old wood wheel and iron tyre on horse and tractor-drawn carts and wagons is remarkable," says The Countryman (London, January). "The farm wagon, indeed, will soon be a thing of the past. The present-day wagon is built on old car axles, or an old chassis is retrieved from the scrap heap and a body built on it."

Congress, Both Houses received a message from the President transmitting the budget of the United States Government for 1937 Jan. 6 (H.Doc. 382). Upon the motion of Senator Glass the third deficiency appropriation bill, H.R. 9215, for 1935 was recommitted. The House passed H.R. 8495 to amend certain plant quarantine laws.

"Pay Dirt" Iowa soil is "pay dirt" and farmers should do everything within their power to overcome the erosion problem, the state conservation commission urged recently. Soil erosion control is one of the most important factors in Iowa's conservation program, it was pointed out, because silting in certain lakes and streams kills vegetation and lack of this necessary food fails to attract wildlife. "The task is too great for either federal or state agencies," the commission said. "The land owner must do his part if there is to be crops, game, fish or beauty in the land." The state is facing a serious erosion problem because all except two percent of the original prairie has been broken. The most important factor is control of erosion within the watershed area of new artificial lakes. The conservation commission urged every step to prevent silting of such areas. Almost every natural lake and stream is silted to some extent, and by actual test some lakes show a silt deposit from 10 to 12 feet deep. (United Press.)

Wyoming to "Wyoming, the nation's third largest wool producer, Have Wool this season will be the scene of a wool marketing experiment Auction. ment designed to attract attention of growers, dealers and wool handlers from one end of this country to the other," says the Washington Farmer (December 26). "Under the sponsorship of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, the auction method of selling wool, which is employed in Australia and most other large wool nations, will receive a thorough trial...Wool auctions have been tried here before but never on a scale such as the Wyoming experiment promises to be...The program calls for concentration of the wools consigned for auction at a central point. Each clip, upon arrival, will be examined by a qualified appraiser named by the association. He will estimate the shrink and the approximate value of the wool on the basis of existing markets. This data will be relayed back to the grower, who will then place a reserve bid on his wool, below which it is not to be sold. The reserve bid can be changed as conditions justify. If the wool is not sold it can be reloaded and shipped to a primary market under an 'unloading in transit' privilege which involves no additional costs...That a large number of American wool growers have been dissatisfied with how America's wools are sold is evident in the numerous attempts made to change the method. Most of this attention, however, has been directed toward giving the grower greater control under the present system. This comes as one of the first major attempts to find an entirely new route for getting wool from grower to mill..."

1935 Lumber The National Lumber Manufacturers Association has reported that new business during 1935 was "more than 20 percent" above orders in 1934. In a preliminary statement on last year's lumber movement, the association reported that shipments approximated the same increase, while production was about 14 percent higher than in 1934. (A.P.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 7--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-13.25; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.00-10.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.80-10.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.25-11.25; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.25-10.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 129-131; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 125-127; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ -108 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ -129 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 114-117; Chi. 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ -119 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 111; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 88; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 52 1/8-53 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 64 $\frac{3}{4}$ -66 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, St. Louis 65; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27-29; K.C. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -29 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 32; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 69-71; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 56-64; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 185 $\frac{1}{2}$ -191 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.60-\$1.85 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ carlot sales in Chicago; 95¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.85-\$1.95 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.05 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1.15-\$1.35 per 50-pound sacks in eastern markets; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$0.90-\$1.30 in consuming centers; \$1-\$1.15 f.o.b. West Michigan Points. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes sold at 75¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$20-\$24 bulk per ton in New York City. Texas Round type \$1.15-\$1.60 per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in city markets; 65¢-75¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.40; Baldwins \$1-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York City. New York Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25-\$1.30 in New York; \$1 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets declined 24 points from the previous close to 11.50 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.71 cents per pound. January futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 33 points to 11.46 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 27 points to 11.35 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 cents; 91 Score, 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies 18-18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 24 cents.
(Prepared by BAE)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LX, No. 7

Section 1

January 9, 1936

BONUS BILL

Under an open rule, allowing five hours' debate, the Vinson-Patman-McCormack bill for cash payment of the bonus, will be called up in the House today and passed probably late tomorrow, House leaders said last night. The rules committee reported a resolution sanctioning one hour's debate on the bill, which will be open to germane amendments. Under the plan of action approved yesterday, the independent offices appropriations bill now under consideration will be laid aside to permit expedition of the bonus vote. (Washington Post.)

"LITHIUM SIX" FOUND

A newly found metal, 10 percent lighter in weight than any previously known--lighter than even solidified gas--was shown for the first time last night by scientists of the New York Electrical Society. A new magnetic machine at Philadelphia extracted a bare trace of it, all there is to date. The new stuff is "lithium six", extracted from ordinary lithium at the Bartol Research Foundation. It was shown and explained by Dr. W.F.G. Swann, director of the foundation. The machine extracts it at an electrical power cost of about \$5,500 a pound. The present practical value of the new metal is nothing but the potential field it opens is enormous. (A.P.)

CANADIAN CATTLE HERE

Canadian cattle, the first imported to Chicago markets since the new reciprocal trade pact between the United States and Canada became effective, trickled through slaughtering houses yesterday. Approximately 140 Canadian beefs appeared. Packers bought approximately 60 head. The remainder went to feeders for fattening. (A.P.)

1935 SALES

Montgomery Ward & Company yesterday reported sales of \$287,593,350 for the 11 months ended December 31, the highest for any corresponding period in the company's history. The 11 months total was an increase of 17 percent over the corresponding period of 1934. December sales also were the best in history, totaling \$39,474,902, an increase of 13 percent compared with December 1934. General Motors Corporation reported yesterday that 1935 sales to consumers in the United States totaled 1,278,996 cars and trucks compared with 927,493 in 1934. (A.P.)

Canned
Orange
Juice

"In a recent article in the Florida Grower, Henry G. Knight of the U.S. Bureau of Chemistry and Soils," says the Miami Herald (January 2), "makes out an excellent case for the government research laboratory at Winter Haven. The government, among other achievements of the citrus products station since its inception four years ago, cites a method for greatly improved canned orange juice and a much better grapefruit juice. The great objection to canned orange juice was the slightly flat taste which resulted from pasteurization. Government research showed this was caused because air was removed from the juice by boiling. By devising a system of 'flash' pasteurization and de-aerating the juice, both the flavor and the valuable vitamin content were preserved. The encouraging feature of the new process for canning orange juice is that it is now in commercial use in both this state and California. That the public has noted this change is evidenced in that more than a half million boxes of the fruit were used for juice last year as compared with less than 50,000 five years ago. As the process is perfected and the public comes to realize that canned orange juice does not suffer loss of vitamins nor develop a taste devoid of the tang, which makes this the king of fruits, the industry should develop rapidly with markets coextensive with the world."

A.A.A.S.
Prize

"The \$1,000 price of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, given at its annual meeting to the author of a 'noteworthy paper' on original research, was awarded to Dr. P. W. Zimmerman and Dr. A. E. Hitchcock of the Boyce Thompson Institute," says William L. Laurence in the New York Times. "Their paper on 'Responses of Plants to Growth Substances' was presented before the Botanical Society of America, an affiliate of the American Association. Dr. Zimmerman and Dr. Hitchcock have made exhaustive studies on the natural growth substances found in plants, the way in which these substances, described as plant hormones, or auxins, work. They have also developed sixteen synthetic substances which have the same or similar effects as the natural substances..."

Tractors in
Great Britain

"The sales of tractors nearly doubled in 1935 (in Britain)", says The Countryman (London, January). "Second-hand tractors find a sale in Ireland and Scotland. Old cars which are, after all, pneumatic-tyred tractors able to pull light loads at high speeds, are being more and more used. Quite a lot of corn harvesting was done with cars during the year, and in one case a high-powered car, pulling a manure distributor, covered over 80 acres in a day, working at 15 miles per hour. The grass and livestock men are waking up to the possibilities of tractor work, particularly with pneumatic tyres. Horses are not necessary for hay making nowadays, and the more drastic harrows used on grass are conveniently handled by tractors. There are several mechanized livestock farms, and a conference is to be held at Oxford in January on mechanized mixed farming. Milking machines are generally popular, and the walk-through type of milking shed, which allows the washing to be done away from the milking stall, and is cheaper in first cost, is attracting attention. The folding system, both for pigs and poultry, is more than holding its own..."

Congress On January 7 the House considered bills on the private calendar. The House Committee on Appropriations reported out the Independent Offices Appropriations Bill, H.R. 9863, for 1937 (H. Rept. 1909).

Honduran A Tegucigalpa, Honduras, report by the Associated
Tariffs Press says congress has approved a new tariff law which strongly hits Japan and greatly favors the United States. The measure creates a scale of three tariffs, maximum, medium and minimum. The lowest is applicable to countries which buy most Honduran exports. Japan buys practically nothing from this country (Honduras), while the United States purchases 75 percent of total Honduran exports.

Salicylanilide J. C. Neill, mycologist, Plant Research Station,
as Mould New Zealand, writing in Refrigeration, Cold Storage and
Preventive Air Conditioning (Sydney, October 31) reports: "...Lately at the Plant Research Station we have been experimenting with salicylanilide with promising results. Notably we have found it a most successful preventive of mould growth on butter-box timber--a simple dip of 10 minutes in a .1 percent solution followed by drying, rendering butter boxes practically immune to mould growth under conditions where similar boxes untreated with salicylanilide became severely moulded. We have found that it mixes readily with paints without apparent effect on quality, and mixed with casein water-paints, which are very subject to moulding, it prevents any mould growth on surfaces to which the mixture is applied. In laboratory tests it has rendered cotton duck and canvas immune from attack under optimum mould conditions, though our experiments have not been sufficiently long in progress to demonstrate for how long this protection will last under service conditions. Pieces of bacon dipped in the solution have remained free from mould, without apparently otherwise affecting them, where similar pieces, untreated, have become moulded. It appears that salicylanilide is the most efficient chemical controllant of mould fungi yet discovered, but much work remains to be done before its limits of usefulness are defined and the best methods of use ascertained..."

Wisconsin Grasses from far-off foreign fields are being tended
Grass Study at the University of Wisconsin in a long-time experiment to provide farmers with a better pasture crop, says a Madison report by the Associated Press. The foreign grasses, along with domestic varieties, are growing in the greenhouses. Pasture is the most important and at the same time the most neglected crop in Wisconsin, in the opinion of Prof. O. S. Aamot of the agronomy department, which in cooperation with the department of animal husbandry, is conducting the experiment. Heretofore, the problem of rejuvenating dying pastures has been attacked in Wisconsin mainly in fertilization and management studies. Now two new fronts have been added, namely, ecological studies and genetic studies, or improvement through natural selection and breeding. Dr. H. L. Ahlgren of the College of Agriculture will go to Europe next spring to study work done there in pasture research. Scientists at Aberystwyth, Wales, Cambridge, England, and Svaoelf, Sweden, have been able to compound pasture mixtures of exceptional promise, Dr. Ahlgren said.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 8--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-13.25; cows good 5.75-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-10.50; vealers good and choice 8.75-11.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.70-10.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.40-10.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.00-10.90; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.25-10.15

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 127 7/8-129 7/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.*Minneap.123 7/8-125 7/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.*Minneap. 106 1/8-110 1/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 114 1/8-130 1/8; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 114 1/4-118; Chi. 117-121; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 112; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 87 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 51 5/8-53 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn K.C. 65 1/4-66 3/4; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 61 1/4-63 1/4; St. Louis 64; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 7/8-28 7/8; K.C. 27 3/4-29 3/4; Chi. 28-31 1/2; St. Louis 31 1/2; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 69-71; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 56-64; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 186-192.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.55-\$1.85 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.20-\$1.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.15-\$1.22 1/2 carlot sales in Chicago; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.80-\$1.92 1/2 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.10 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1.15-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.10-\$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.35 in consuming centers; 93¢-\$1.10 f.o.b. West Michigan Points. New York Danish type cabbage \$22-\$24 bulk per ton in New York City; sacked stock \$18 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.20-\$1.50 per 1/2 lettuce crate in terminal markets; 75¢-85¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes brought 75¢-\$1.20 per bushel basket in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.40; Baldwins 0.90-\$1 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1.12 1/2-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 9 designated markets (Holiday in New Orleans) declined 2 points from the previous close to 10 markets to 11.48 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.67 cents. January futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 11.58 cents; per pound. New Orleans Cotton Exchange closed.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 cents; 91 Score, 33 3/4 cents; 90 Score, 33 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 18-18 1/2 cents; Y.Americas, 18 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-30 1/2 cents; Standards, 27-27 1/2 cents; Firsts, 24-24 1/4 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LX, No. 8

Section 1

January 10, 1936

U.S.-SWISS TRADE PACT SIGNED The tenth in the series of reciprocal trade agreements negotiated by Secretary of State Hull was signed yesterday by Secretary Hull and Marc Peter, Swiss Minister to Washington, on behalf of their governments. Trade between the United States and Switzerland in 1929 totaled more than \$94,000,000, but dropped in 1932 to less than \$35,000,000. With depression conditions lightened since then, the trade moved up slightly in 1934, although still less than \$40,000,000. (Washington Post.)

BABY BOND SALE NEAR A MILLION Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau yesterday pointed with pride to a Treasury accomplishment--the sale of almost one million baby bonds in the ten months since they were placed on the market, for a total of \$202,500,000. The bonds have been sold on a discount basis. The maturity value of the issue sold so far will be approximately \$270,000,000. (Press.)

NON-FATALITY R.R. RECORD A new record--a year without the loss of a life of a passenger in a train accident--was claimed for American railroads, says a Chicago report by the Associated Press. "Not a single passenger was killed in an accident on a train during 1935," asserted Harry Guy Taylor, chairman of the Western Association of Railway Executives. "Contrast this with the slaughter on the highway." Taylor said he believed it was the first time in history that the railroads had achieved a perfect record in that respect.

JAPANESE COTTON IN PERU A Lima, Peru, report by the Associated Press says the government yesterday fixed a quota of 612,714 gross kilograms (about 1,347,970 pounds) on Japanese cotton fabrics for 1936, but canceled decrees by the finance ministry which fixed quotas on such imports from other countries. The Japanese allowance is a 50 percent increase over the quota of last year.

GOLD OUTPUT AT RECORD The Bureau of Mines announced yesterday that 1935 domestic gold production reached an all-time dollar value of \$124,115,915. This figure, calculated at \$35 an ounce, did not set a new quantitative high, however. But 3,546,169 ounces were produced compared with the record of 4,887,604 ounces in 1915 when gold was valued at \$20.67 an ounce. The 1934 production was 3,091,183 ounces. (A.P.)

Science for the Layman Prof. W. A. Neilson, president of Smith College, addressing the St. Louis meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity recently, said in part: "I wish to make a plea for the rights of the intelligent public outside the ranks of professional investigators to share the results of research. The main reason why inaccurate reports of such matters reach the general public is the unwillingness or inability of the research scholar to provide an account for the general reader himself. We may as well recognize the fact that the newspapers and the public will be served, if not by those who know, then by those who half know. The support of research must ultimately come from the laity; it is of immense importance that the laity be as well informed as possible. It may be objected that there is much of the greatest importance in modern science that is too difficult to be explained to the general reader..but I believe it is not nearly so frequently true as the specialist is apt to think. The most difficult ideas to explain to the layman are often those that are obscure also in the mind of the professional. Much of the difficulty comes from terminology. I am well aware of the fact that a technical terminology may save time and avoid inaccuracy; in mathematics, of which I know nothing, it would seem to be essential and untranslatable. But, at the risk of being numbered with the Philistines, I venture to say that it is often unnecessary hocus-pocus. The medical profession, for which I have unbounded veneration, has for a thousand years harbored practitioners who sought to gain prestige among the ignorant by using Greek and Latin terms for phenomena with perfectly good English names. And today the sociologists are building up a terrible jargon, though I have yet to find in their books an idea which is not capable of being explained in standard English."

Turnips for Iodine We may all soon be eating turnips as a means of getting goiter-preventing iodine into our systems, just as we now eat spinach for the vitamins it contains. Or if we live in the South, we may combine the two benefits in a dish of turnip greens. At the meeting of the A.A.A.S., Dr. Warren B. Mack told of experiments with many kinds of vegetables, to see which would make best use of iodine applied with fertilizer to the soil. He found turnips to be most efficient, increasing their iodine content more than a hundred-fold when plenty of that necessary element was available in the soil. (Science News Letter, January 4.)

Small Turkeys "A marked change in the size of turkeys wanted by consumers was reflected in the marketing of Yakima Valley (Washington) turkeys at Christmas," says the Washington Farmer (December 26). "So insistent was the demand for small birds that local dealers boosted the price to retailers 2 cents a pound on young hens. Already the price was 2 cents a pound higher than on young toms. The weight of young hens ranged from 8 to 12 pounds, while that on young toms ranged from 12 to 20 pounds...The pre-holiday delivery of turkeys showed that the farmers have learned to hold back unfinished birds and offer only those grading No. 1. Killing and dressing demonstrations by the Extension Service this year and the past two years have done much to train the grower in selection of birds for the market..."

Congress, The House began debate on the independent offices
Jan. 8 appropriation bill, H.R. 9863, for 1937. It received a
 letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the draft
of a bill to repeal an act of March 3, 1933, entitled "an act to provide
for the transfer of powder and other explosive materials from deteriorated
and unserviceable ammunition under the control of the War Department to
the Department of Agriculture for use in land clearing, drainage, road
building, and other agricultural purposes," which was referred to the com-
mittee on military affairs.

British In the Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society
Horticulture (London, October) Kenneth M. Smith, Potato Virus Research
 Station, School of Agriculture, Cambridge, reports three
new virus diseases of the tomato and suggest precautions for growers and
experimenters. A. N. Rawes contributes a progress report on experiments
on asparagus cultivation, begun in 1931.

American Dr. O. W. Park, author of "Disease Resistance and
Foulbrood American Foulbrood" in American Bee Journal (January)
 is at the Iowa Experiment Station. He says: "For nearly
four centuries, shaking has been the only corrective treatment known for
American foulbrood...We have failed to give adequate consideration to a
line of endeavor which has returned large dividends when applied to the
control of various diseases in both plants and animals. I refer, of course,
to the development of disease-resistant strains...A search for bees resist-
ant to American foulbrood has been under way during the past season as a
project of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station. Three agencies are
cooperating: the entomology section of the experiment station, the Exten-
sion Service of Iowa State College and the American bee Journal...Summariz-
ing, 31 colonies were inoculated. American foulbrood became well established
in all six of the check colonies and in several of those supposed to be
resistant. Of 25 supposedly resistant colonies tested, only 7 were found
apparently free from disease. Of these seven, all but one is known to
have developed more or less American foulbrood following inoculation. It
is concluded, therefore (1) that variation in resistance to American foul-
brood does exist in honeybees; (2) that marked resistance has been demon-
strated by several colonies and therefore our ultimate goal, a strain of
bees which will breed true for resistance, holds possibilities which chal-
lenge our best efforts."

A New "A search in North Dakota to find a popcorn that would
Popcorn yield a higher volume of finished product and prove an even,
 reliable popper led to development of a new variety in use
the past season for the first time," says Walter J. Hunt in Country Gentle-
man (January). "The new corn is known as 'pinkie'. It is the result of
a cross of white Japanese Hullless and black beauty. Cross breeding removed
some of the color intensifiers in the latter parent, leaving a pink-colored
kernel; thus the name pinkie. The corn, however, after being popped, is
white. The swell obtained in popping is 50 percent greater in the new
variety than in ordinary kinds."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 9--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-13.50; cows good 5.75-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-10.50; vealers good and choice 8.75-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.55-10.05; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.05; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.35-10.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.35-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.75-10.75; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-10.15.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 126 7/8-128 7/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.*Minneap. 122 7/8-124 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 104 5/8-108 5/8; No. 1 Dur. Duluth, 112 5/8-128 5/8; No. 2 Hd.Wr.*K.C. 114-118 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 116-119; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 110 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 86 $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 2 rye Minneap. 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ -53. No. 2 yellow corn K.C. 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ -66; No. 3 yellow Chi. 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ -61 $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28 $\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ -30 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 29-30 $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 1 Malting barley, Minneap. 59-71; No. 3 good Malting barley Minneap. 58-64; No. 2, 38-39. No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 185-191.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.85 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.15-\$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks fine quality \$1.85-\$1.95 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.05 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1.10-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.10-\$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$1.10-\$1.30 in consuming centers; \$0.95-\$1.10 f.o.b. West Michigan Points. New York Danish type cabbage \$20-\$22 bulk per ton in New York City; sacked stock \$17-\$18 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.25-\$1.50 per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in city markets; 80¢-90¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. Delaware and East Shore Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes ranged 65¢-\$1.20 per bushel basket in eastern markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York McIntosh apples, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, \$1.25-\$1.40; Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.25 and Baldwins 90¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets declined 22 points from the previous close to 11.26 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.67 cents. January futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 11.50 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange was 11.35 cents (holiday in New Orleans yesterday).

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 18-18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 27-27 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 24-24 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LX, No. 9

Section 1

January 11, 1936

STABILIZATION FUND President Roosevelt yesterday issued a proclamation continuing the \$2,000,000,000 stabilization fund for another year. His action had the effect of rendering this fund unavailable for appropriation by Congress. (Press.)

GAS AND PIPE LINE INDUSTRY A broad joint federal and state program to regulate the \$2,500,000,000 natural gas and pipe line industry was recommended to Congress yesterday by the Federal Trade Commission. Urging considerable care so federal power should not invade the states' prerogatives, the commission set forth a plan to conserve gas, control "monopolistic" activities, and to separate the natural gas from the electric utility industry. The report concluded the investigation of utility holding companies started more than seven years ago under congressional order. (A.P.)

YOUTH COMMISSION Concluding its two-day session yesterday, the American Youth Commission heard reports of staff members and considered possible experiments, which might point the way toward improved conditions for young people. Recommendation was made by Dr. Owen R. Lovejoy that the commission make studies in one of the states, a medium-sized city and a rural section, to learn what gaps there are and what might be done in the way of pioneering to help society fill these deficiencies in welfare programs. (Press.)

BUILDING ACTIVITY Building activity in December was at the highest levels since July 1931, the F. W. Dodge Corporation, trade statisticians, reported yesterday. Figures prepared by the corporation disclose that the volume of construction work undertaken during the month in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains totaled \$264,136,500. This represents a gain of around \$76,000,000 or 40 percent over the total of \$188,115,000 reported in November and was almost three times the volume of \$92,684,900 recorded for December 1934. In July 1934, the construction volume total was \$285,997,300. (A.P.)

1935 MINT Last year was one of the most active in the history of the mint, Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross, director announced yesterday. Only two years, 1919 and 1920, have exceeded 1935 in the production of domestic coinage pieces by the mints, she said. (Press.)

Bulgaria Belief that the former luxury market for pure rose oil
as Source may never be fully regained has prompted Bulgarian authori-
of Pyrethrum ties to plan gradual reduction of rose acreage and encour-
 age the cultivation of certain species of chrysanthemums
from which pyrethrum insecticides are obtained, says a report from Sofia
to the Commerce Department. The rose district appears to be remarkably
well suited for the production of pyrethrum flowers, experiments show,
and seed now in stock will be distributed throughout the area next spring.
Japan is at present the world's chief source for pyrethrum and the United
States is the largest consumer. Imports of this material into the United
States during the first eleven months of 1935 amounted to 13,600,000 pounds,
valued at \$1,875,000, official statistics show.

Modern E. T. Leavitt, writing on modern cream separators in
Cream Farm Implement News (January 2) says: "...Proud as the
Separators farm housewife was of her cream separator when purchased
 20 years ago, she may have the satisfaction of knowing that
the newer models are better by at least 45 percent. A committee of profes-
sors from leading agricultural college and representing the American
Society of Agricultural Engineers, found this substantial improvement in
materials, design and efficiency of operation. Twenty-one distinct changes
have been made during this time to assure closer skimming, easier turning,
less work in washing, more efficient lubrication and longer life. Skim-
ming efficiency depends to a great extent upon maintaining proper speed
of the bowl as determined by the designing engineer. For this reason the
improved sound indicator was developed. Precision manufacture and the
use of friction-reducing bearings have greatly lessened the physical ef-
fort to bring the bowl up to the required speed. A fractional gas engine
motor can now be used to operate one of these machines. Present-day sepa-
rators feature self-balancing bowls which increase their skimming effi-
ciency...Improved oiling devices as well as methods of manufacturing and
testing gears assure quiet operation and longer life. Gaskets are pro-
vided for all joints so that no dust can get into the machine."

Utilization "One of the most interesting phenomena in our national
of Forests life during recent years has been the steadily increasing
 interest in forestry and the growing willingness of the
state and federal governments to spend substantial sums of money to con-
serve the existing supply of timber and encourage future growth; the coun-
try has become 'forestry conscious'," says an editorial in Southern Lumber-
man (January 1). "...Forestry's essential responsibility is to insure to
the American people the productive use of millions of acres of land use
which will return positive values in employment and human welfare. Only
as the products of the forest are assured of maximum utility, as measured
by a broad and continuing demand in the nation's markets, can the public
investment in forestry bring its full and complete returns...Every suc-
cessful national and every progressive industry recognizes the fact that
scientific research is the master key to modern utilization of materials.
The lumber industry has had a taste of what can be done along this line
through the work of the Forest Products Laboratory, an institution whose
usefulness has always been limited by the inadequacy of its means..."

New Kinds
of Homes

Marc A. Rose, author of "New Homes for Everybody" in Today (January 11) says in part: "The problem is to create a house that will sell for \$2,500 including lot, meaning the house must cost \$2,000 including profit. The alternative is not 'this or nothing'; every new step toward the \$2,500 price reaches millions of possible new purchasers. There are two obvious approaches to the problem. One is to see what can be done to reduce the cost of the kind of houses we are used to having. The other is to start as if there never had been a house before in all the world, examine all the long list of possible materials modern civilization has at its command and all the methods the machine age has developed, and see what can be made with this fresh start, unhampered by tradition. You might suppose there would be a third approach, the combination of the new and the old, but you would be mistaken."

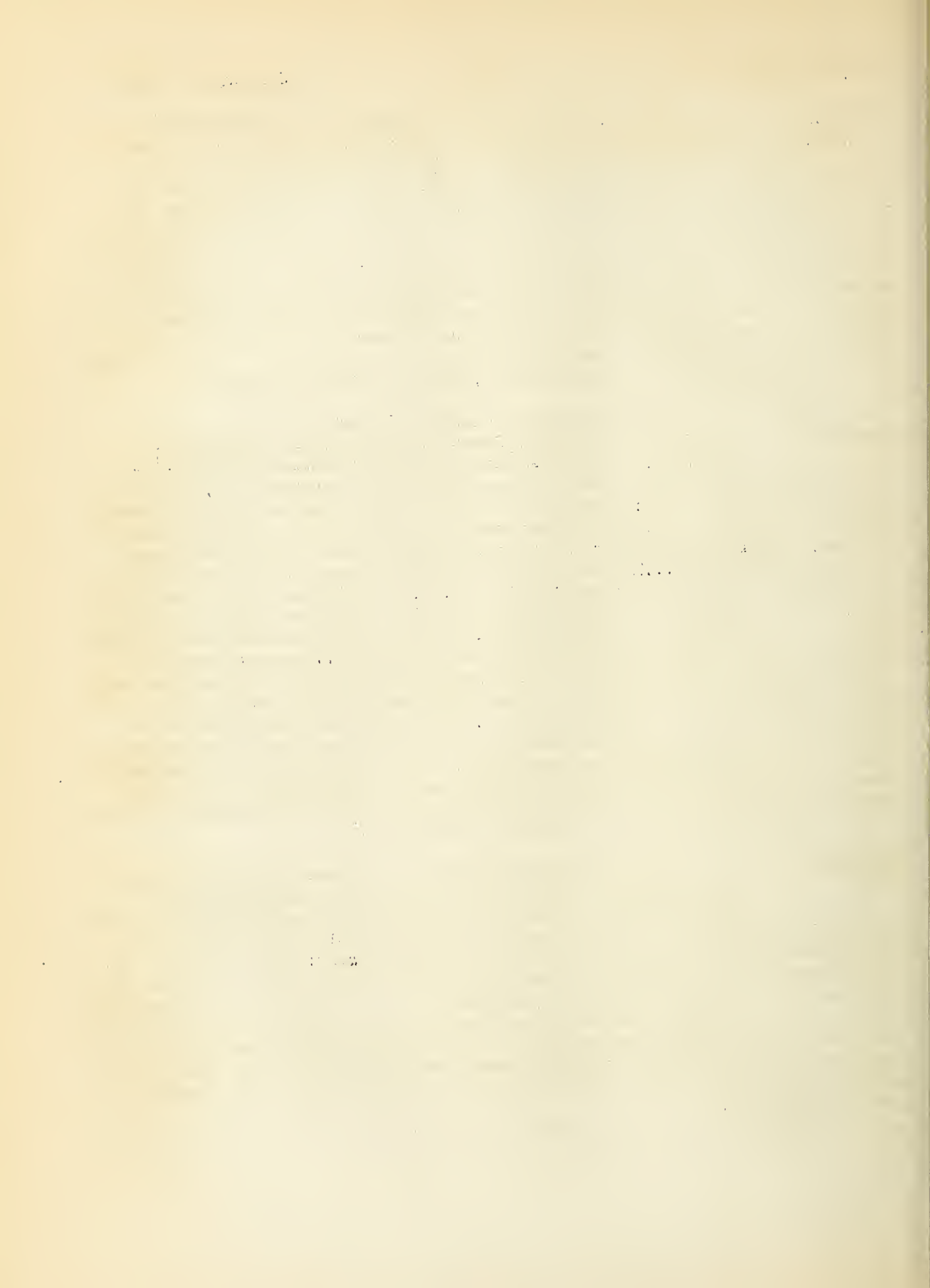
Plant Virus
Studies

Science Progress (London, January) prints an address by Kenneth M. Smith, School of Agriculture, Cambridge, England, on "Some Aspects of the Plant Virus Problem." It says in part: "On another aspect of the subject two interesting discoveries have recently been made: firstly, it has been found that some plant viruses exist in a number of closely allied strains, and secondly, that infection with one strain of a virus will immunize a plant from infection with one strain of that virus...Mention must be made of a comparatively new method of approach to the plant virus problem, i.e., the discovery that the intraperitoneal injection of rabbits with plant virus extracts induces the production of antibodies in these animals. These antibodies react specifically with the antigen (virus sap) in some observable way...Virus workers have long dallied with the idea that a virus might arise de novo within the host. Such a suggestion is attractive in some ways and it would explain many things which are at the moment obscure. If viruses are considered as organisms or at least possessing some of the attributes of life, the suggestion of their heterogenesis is repugnant. If, on the other hand, Stanley's view that a virus may be an autocatalytic protein is accepted, then there seems no particular reason why the theory of spontaneous development of the virus within the host should not also be accepted."

Congress,
Jan. 9

Senator Bankhead discussed the recent decision rendered by the Supreme Court on the agricultural adjustment act.

Senator Hayden submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the deficiency appropriation bill, H.R. 9215; as follows: at an appropriate place in the bill, to insert the following: "That section 1 of the emergency relief appropriations act of 1935, approved April 8, 1935, be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting at the end of the first proviso of the second paragraph thereof a new provision, as follows: 'Provided further, that the apportionment requirements of this paragraph shall not apply to loans or grants, or both, to states under limitation (g) of the first paragraph of this section, for public highways and related projects, including grade crossings.'"



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LX, No. 10

Section 1

January 13, 1936

STEEL INDUSTRY The magazine Steel said yesterday that comparatively little effect on the agricultural markets for the steel industry's products has yet developed from invalidation of the AAA. "The AAA has been a strong factor in bolstering sales of iron and steel products, such as implements, tractors and automobiles," the magazine said. (A.P.)

WAGE EARNERS' LIVING COSTS The cost of living of wage earners in the United States rose again, according to the latest monthly figures of the National Industrial Conference Board. The increase from November to December amounted to .06 percent. The largest advance was noted in food prices, the second largest in rents. At the close of 1935 living costs were 5.0 percent higher than in December 1934 and 18.6 percent higher than in April 1933, the low point during the depression. They were, however, still 15.3 percent below the level of December 1929. (Press.)

BANK DEPOSITS Improved business conditions, together with renewed confidence that drew money out of hoarding, swelled deposits in the nation's banks by billions of dollars during 1935 until they were nearly double the total at the end of 1933, a copyright report by the United Press revealed yesterday. Investment of those increased funds or heavier cash reserve brought total resources of the country's 25 largest commercial banks to \$19,486,291,172, a gain of 13 percent over the \$17,221,320,614 reported at the end of 1934 and a gain of 35 percent over the \$14,484,591,866 at the end of 1933.

PUERTO RICAN SUGAR ESTATES A San Juan, Puerto Rico, report by the Associated Press says Secretary of the Interior Ickes told representatives of sugar interests in Puerto Rico yesterday that the New Deal is committed to breaking up great sugar estates in Puerto Rico which, he said, are violating a law forbidding the corporate ownership of more than 500 acres of land. The lands, he explained, will be homesteaded to get thousands of landless back to the soil.

COFFEE Sharp gains have been made in the exports from the two leading coffee-producing countries during the first six months of the current crop year, July through December, according to the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange. Brazil has shipped 1,924,000 bags more than during the same 6 months of 1934, a gain of 28 percent, while Colombia has exported 625,083 bags more than the previous period, a gain of 52 percent. (Press.)

Cement- "In addition to recently tried methods of building
Soil Road roads with the use of cotton webbing and salt, it is announced that a new type of cement-soil road is under study in South Carolina," says Manufacturers Record (January). "The sandy soil of that state offers a good highway material, it is said, if a suitable binder for the base can be found. Cement is declared to be the solution of the problem. It is spread over a sand-clay road and mixed into the soil with scrapers, after which comes a heavy sprinkling of water followed by a thorough packing with rollers. On such a sand-cement base the usual bituminous surface is applied..."

Drying Grass "Much attention has recently been concentrated upon
and Fodder artificially dried grass..." says the Veterinary Record (London, December 28). "...A committee report of the Agricultural Research Council Report Series (No. 1) states that hay making, as practised, is a very wasteful process in which losses of some 25 percent occur, costing annually about 5,500,000 pounds, and that even well-made hay is of comparatively low feeding quality. The loss is chiefly in starch equivalent, protein and carotene, the precursor of vitamin A. Investigations have shown that grass cut young (5 to 8 inches high) dried by hot air or other gases, compressed and stored, retains practically unimpaired the qualities it possessed as fresh grass. Due precautions are necessary. Special methods of growing, cutting, collecting and drying are required, and when the problems these present have been solved, it is claimed that something not far short of a revolution in grassland farming may result. The value of the production of dry matter per acre could be roughly doubled, and much of the presently unavoidable loss from inclement weather in bad hay seasons would be avoided..."

Effect of Robert E. Swain and Arthur B. Johnson, of Stanford
Sulphur Dioxide University, writing on "Effect of Sulphur Dioxide on
on Wheat Wheat Development" in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry (January) says that "the production of sulphur dioxide and its subsequent discharge into the atmosphere as a result of metallurgical and other industrial operations has given rise to one of the most baffling problems which these industries have had to face." A summary of the article says: "This investigation was undertaken to determine whether growing plants are injured when exposed over long periods to concentrations of sulphur dioxide which are insufficient to produce typical foliar markings... Wheat plants were grown in nutrient solutions in two cabinets under duplicate conditions of temperature, light, intensity, humidity, and circulating air volume. They were in darkness for 8 hours and under illumination for 16 hours daily. In the test runs, sulphur dioxide in carefully regulated amounts was added daily to the air stream passing through one of the two cabinets for periods of 3 to 6 hours of the illumination period. Quantitative determinations of the concentration were made every 5 minutes by the continuous sampling method. Measurements of the length and number of tillers, and quantitative estimations of the weight of dry tissue per plant, were made. In none of the six runs was there any evidence of action unfavorable to normal growth and development."

Articles

Two articles in Science Progress (Quarterly, London, January) are The Biological Decomposition of Lignin, by A. G. Norman, Rothamsted Experimental Station; and Synthetic Anti-Malarials, by W. O. Kermack, Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.

Lights for

Turkey Hens

"That artificial morning lights stimulate egg production in turkeys is borne out by three years of trials at the Oklahoma Experiment Station," reports H. Howard Biggar in Country Gentleman (January). "Turkeys under lights began laying earlier and laid more eggs than those under similar conditions but without lights. Neither breeding turkeys nor hatchability of the eggs was injured. In one test, 14 Bronze pullets laid an average of 124.8 eggs each in trap nests in one calendar year. These turkeys had artificial light from December first till July first. A laying mash was kept before them at all times. The grain mixture consisted of equal parts cubed yellow corn, kafir and wheat. During the year each turkey consumed an average of 84.9 pounds of grain, 82.8 pounds of mash and 5.67 pounds of oyster shells. One of the hens of this lot laid 205 eggs during her pullet year, establishing what is believed to be the highest official record of egg production for a turkey in one year."

Stabilized

Gravel Road

"Building a soil pavement from a scientific combination of gravel, clay, sand and calcium chloride, is a new development in road building, which, according to many engineers, holds great promise for the improvement of farm-to-market roads," says New England Homestead (January 4). "Known to highway engineers as 'stabilized gravel', the new type road surface is a result of soil studies of the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads...Farmers residing along the Westmoreland and Charlestown, N.H., roads are well pleased with the new type surface...After a heavy downpour on the Westmoreland road, totaling 4.96 inches of rain in 36 hours, the stabilized surface remained in excellent condition. Two residents who have lived on this road for 50 years say that it was the first time in their memory that a severe storm did not wash out the hill on the road. Such a storm in the past has usually cost the town from \$300 to \$400 for repairs to the road...During the past two years, approximately 50 miles of the new type stabilized gravel surface have been constructed."

Glass-Housed

Apple Tree

An apple tree that lived in a glass house for a whole growing season was described at the meeting of the Botanical Society of America by Dr. Arthur J. Heinicke of Cornell University. The tree was a normal eight year old McIntosh apple tree in the Cornell University orchard at Ithaca. It was entirely inclosed in a large glass chamber from May 15 to November 1, 1935. All ingoing and outgoing air handled by the ventilating system was sampled and analyzed. From the time the leaves first opened until the blossoms had spent their days in the sun and shed their petals, the tree was living on its accumulated assets of food, stored from the previous seasons. From that time on, however, there was a gradual increase in apparent photosynthesis. After the first heavy frost the tree was unable to manufacture food rapidly. There were wide variations in the tree's food-making rate from day to day and at different times within a given day. (Science News Letter, Jan. 4.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 10—Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-13.50; cows good 5.75-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-10.50; vealers good and choice 8.75-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.80-10.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.75-10.65; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-10.15.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $127\frac{1}{4}$ - $129\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. $123\frac{1}{4}$ - $125\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $104\frac{3}{4}$ - $108\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $112\frac{3}{4}$ - $128\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $113\frac{3}{4}$ - $117\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $115\frac{1}{2}$ -119; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $110\frac{1}{2}$ -111; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $85\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 52-53 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $64\frac{1}{4}$ - $65\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $60\frac{1}{2}$ - $60\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 64; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 $5/8$ -28 $5/8$; K.C. $27\frac{1}{4}$ -30; Chi. $28\frac{1}{4}$ - $31\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis $28\frac{1}{2}$ -30; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 69-71; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 58-64; No. 2, Minneap. 38-39; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 185-191.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Waupaca sacked Round Whites \$1.15-\$1.20 carlot sales in Chicago; 95¢-97¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.90-\$1.95 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.05-\$1.10 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1.05-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.30 in consuming centers; 95¢-\$1.10 f.o.b. West Michigan Points. New York Danish type cabbage \$20-\$22 bulk per ton in New York City; sacked \$16-\$18 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.20-\$1.50 per half-lettuce crate in city markets; 75¢-90¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes sold at 75¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York McIntosh apples, U. S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, \$1.15-\$1.40; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.15-\$1.25 and Baldwins 75¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 6 points from the previous close to 11.32 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.54 cents. March futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 10.97 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 10.94 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $34\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, $33\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $33\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 18-18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors; at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 27-27 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 24-24 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LX, No. 11

Section 1

January 14, 1935

REGULATION

OF WATER Government regulation of water transportation is as
TRANSPORTATION necessary as regulation of rail and motor carriers, Joseph
B. Eastman, Federal Coordinator of Transportation, told the
convention of the Association of Marine Terminal Operators
at Jacksonville yesterday. The government finds it necessary, he said, to
improve transportation conditions throughout the country and to do this
must consider not only the railroads but "must start underground with pipe
lines, take a good view of the highways, look out on the water and end up
in the air." (A.P.)

"AVERAGE" INCOME

The average American, because his cash income from
either wages or salary and investments rose faster than his
living expenses, was nearly 10 percent better off in real
income on December 1, 1935, than on the same day a year earlier, according
to a consumers' study made by Investors Syndicate. Real income--that is,
the relationship between actual earnings and living costs--during the 12
months rose 9.99 percent. Actual income advanced 15.08 percent, thanks to
gains of 25.36 percent in wages, 16.09 percent in salaries and 4.71 percent
from investments. (Press.)

INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY

As heavy industries joined forces with consuming goods,
the upward movement which marked the third quarter was ex-
tended during the final three months of 1935, Dun & Bradstreet
said yesterday. With abrupt rises recorded for some divisions, the faster
rate of activity broadened to nearly all industries in its inclusiveness.
(Press.)

EMPLOYMENT FIGURES

After declining for three consecutive months to a new
low for the recovery movement, the number of persons unem-
ployed in the United States rose from 12,109,000 in October
to 12,194,000 in November, according to the Alexander Hamilton
Institute. The number of persons employed declined from 38,537,000 to 38,-
476,000. As compared with the corresponding months a year ago, however,
the unemployment situation in November showed a considerable improvement
with 1,236,000 fewer persons out of work. (Press.)

(On pages 2, 3 and 4 are the budget estimates of the Department for 1937.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Budget Estimates for Fiscal Year 1937
 Compared With
 Appropriations for 1936 (Regular Funds, Including A. A. A.)
 (As of Dec. 31, 1935)

Bureau and Item	:	:	: Budget Estimate 1937 Compared	
			: Appropriation: with Appropriations 1936	
			1936	Total Estimate: Increase(↓)
			1937	or Decrease (-)
A. General and Special Funds	:	:	:	:
Ordinary Activities	:	:	:	:
Office of the Secretary.....	:	:	\$532,959	: \$616,019 : ↑ \$33,060
Office of the Solicitor.....	:	:	181,201	: 188,801 : ↑ 7,600
Office of Information.....	:	:	1,163,282	: 1,213,282 : ↑ 50,000
Library.....	:	:	99,812	: 103,800 : ↑ 3,988
Office of Experiment Stations.....	:	:	225,546	: 231,046 : ↑ 5,500
Special Research Fund, Department	:	:	:	:
of Agriculture.....	:	:	400,000	: 800,000 : ↑ 400,000
Extension Service.....	:	:	902,754	: 901,754 : - 1,000
Weather Bureau.....	:	:	3,439,204	: 3,909,824 : ↑ 470,620
Bureau of Animal Industry.....	:	:	11,314,259	: 10,358,043 : - 956,216
Bureau of Dairy Industry.....	:	:	671,594	: 704,094 : ↑ 32,500
Bureau of Plant Industry.....	:	:	4,483,206	: 4,533,206 : ↑ 50,000
Forest Service.....	:	:	10,065,114	: 14,305,372 : ↑ 4,240,258
Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.....	:	:	1,335,772	: 1,488,272 : ↑ 152,500
Bureau of Entomology and	:	:	:	:
Plant Quarantine.....	:	:	4,836,821	: 4,883,885 : ↑ 47,064
Bureau of Biological Survey.....	:	:	1,446,492	: 1,915,000 : ↑ 468,508
Bureau of Agricultural Engineering:	:	:	423,269	: 452,269 : ↑ 29,000
Bureau of Agricultural Economics..:	:	:	5,734,801	: 6,007,896 : ↑ 273,095
Bureau of Home Economics.....	:	:	193,485	: 219,085 : ↑ 25,600
Grain Futures Administration.....	:	:	196,500	: 201,640 : ↑ 5,140
Food and Drug Administration.....	:	:	1,988,637	: 2,579,837 : ↑ 611,200
Beltsville Research Center.....	:	:	75,000	: 125,000 : ↑ 50,000
Total, Ordinary Activities....	:	:	\$49,739,708	: \$55,738,125 : ↑ \$5,998,417

Bureau and Item	: Budget Estimate 1937 Compared		
	: Appropriation: with Appropriations 1936		
	: 1936	: Total Estimate:	: Increase(+) or Decrease(-)
		1937	
<u>Special Items</u>			
Soil Conservation Service.....	\$665,408	\$27,500,000	+ \$26,834,592
Plains shelterbelt.....	- - -	1,000,000	+ 1,000,000
Chinch-bug control.....	2,500,000	- - -	- 2,500,000
Screw-worm control.....	480,000	- - -	- 480,000
Migratory-bird conservation fund.....	1,208,668	750,000	- 458,668
Elimination of diseased cattle, removal of surplus products, etc. (Sec. 37, Act of August 24, 1935)	10,000,000	17,500,000	+ 7,500,000
Total, Special Items.....	14,854,076	46,750,000	+ 31,895,924
<u>Forestry Receipts and Other Special Forestry Funds</u>			
Acquisition of lands in Uintah and Wasatch National Forests.....	- - -	50,000	+ 50,000
Payments to States and Territories (national forest receipts fund)...	660,000	875,000	+ 215,000
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico (national forest receipts fund).....	28,500	28,500	- - -
Roads and trails for States (national forest receipts fund)...	328,000	350,000	+ 22,000
Total, Forestry Receipts and other Special Forestry Funds	1,016,500	1,303,500	+ 287,000
<u>Payments to States (exclusive of road funds and forest receipt funds)</u>			
Agricultural experiment stations;....	4,995,000	5,620,000	+ 625,000
Agricultural extension work.....	16,758,096	17,125,014	+ 366,918
Cooperative forest fire prevention...	1,578,632	1,731,382	+ 152,750
Cooperative distribution of forest planting stock.....	56,579	70,579	+ 14,200
Total Payments to States, as above.....	23,388,107	24,546,975	+ 1,158,868
Total, All Foregoing Items.....	\$88,998,391	\$128,338,600	+ \$39,340,209

Bureau and Item	:	:	Budget Estimate 1937 Compared	
			with Appropriations 1936	
			1936	Total Estimate : Increase(+) or Decrease(-)
	:	:	1937	
<u>Road Funds</u>	:	:	:	:
Federal-aid highway system.....	:	:	:	:
Forest roads and trails.....	:	:	:	:
Public-lands highways.....	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:
Total, Road Funds.....	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:
Total, exclusive of Agricultural	:	:	:	:
Adjustment Administration.....	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:
<u>Agricultural Adjustment Administration:</u>	:	:	:	:
Advances under Sec. 12 (b), Act	:	:	:	:
of May 12, 1933.....	:	:	:	:
Advances under Tobacco Act	:	:	:	:
(Kerr-Smith Act).....	:	:	:	:
Exportation and domestic consumption	:	:	:	:
of agricultural commodities	:	:	:	:
(sec. 32, Act of August 24, 1935)...	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:
Total, Agricultural Adjustment	:	:	:	:
Administration.....	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:
Total, General and Special	:	:	:	:
Funds.....	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:
B. Trust Fund	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:
Cooperative Work, Forest Service.....	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:
Grand Total, Department of	:	:	:	:
Agriculture.....	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:
<u>Road funds under General Public Works Estimates (1937)</u>	:	:	:	:
<u>For work administered by Department of Agriculture</u>	:	:	:	:
Federal-aid highway system.....	:	:	:	:
Forest roads and trails.....	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:
Total, Road Funds, General Public	:	:	:	:
Works Estimates (1937).....	:	:	:	:

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 14--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-13.50; cows good 5.75-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-10.50; vealers good and choice 8.75-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.80-10.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.15; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.00-11.00; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-10.15.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 125 7/8-127 7/8; No. 2 D. No. Spr.*Minneap. 121 7/8-123 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 102 7/8-106 7/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 110 7/8-126 7/8; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 111 $\frac{1}{4}$ -114 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 115 $\frac{3}{4}$ -117 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 108; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 84 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ -52 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ -65; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 59-60; St. Louis 63; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ -28 $\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ -29 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ -31 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 28 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 69-71; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 58-64; No. 2, Minneap. 37-38; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 184-190.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.55-\$1.80 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.20 \$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.05-\$1.10 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes sold at 75¢-\$1.20 per bushel basket in eastern markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.25 in consuming centers; 95¢-\$1.05 f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round type cabbage ranged \$1.25-\$1.50 per half-lettuce crate in city markets; 70¢-80¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York Danish type \$20-\$22 bulk per ton in New York; sacked stock \$15-\$17 f.o.b. Rochester. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.35 per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings 85¢-\$1.25, with f.o.b. sales \$1 at Rochester.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 5 points from the previous close to 11.55 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.53 cents. March futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 11.21 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.16 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ -18 cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27-29 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 24-24 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LX, No. 12

Section 1

January 15, 1936

SAYRE ON TARIFFS

Suffering and unemployment during the depression years are traceable to the tariff walls built up in this country in the decade of the 1920's, climaxed by the "highest tariff act in our history, the Hawley-Smoot tariff," Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre said in a radio address last night. He described the economic unity binding the worker to the farmer and both to capital and said that the problem of unsalable surpluses, because of American dependence on international trade as an essential of the national economy, is at the heart of the difficulties faced by the nation today. (Press.)

RAILWAY BOND REFINANCING

Plans for the refinancing of \$100,000,000 of Great Northern Railway Company bonds, maturing July 1, 1936, at a lowered interest rate, and refinancing and reorganization plans for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway, involving about \$4,000,000, were announced yesterday by Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. After saying that "the country is in pretty good shape right now, with plenty of money and plenty of credit, and the only question is how to get them moving," Mr. Jones revealed details of the two railroad refinancing moves, both of which involve huge governmental financing operations. (Press.)

BUSINESS FORECAST

Col. Leonard P. Ayres, business statistician of the Cleveland Trust Company, said yesterday that business was getting off to a good start in the new year. In his monthly bulletin, Colonel Ayres said that "three major factors will probably determine the course of general business activity in 1936." The "three major factors," he said, are the natural forces of recovery, "the subsidy that recovery is receiving from emergency expenditures of government," and the relationship between business and government. (A.P.)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Impending relief from congestion and the passing of the 5,000,000-mark in the number of books on the shelves was reported to Congress yesterday by the world's biggest library--the Library of Congress. Still as crowded as any government office building, the library will have adequate space when its new annex is completed, Librarian Herbert Putnam said. Since last June the number of books has gone past the 5,000,000 mark. The new annex will accommodate twice that figure. (Washington Post.)

New Wood-
Decay
Theory

"A new theory of the decay of wood and timber has been put forward by Rudge," says Science Progress (London, January) "who claims that decay under many conditions is not biological, but purely chemical, and follows as a result of the infiltration of certain inorganic salts. He has investigated samples of decayed wood from piles driven into waterlogged soils, fence posts, telegraph posts, timber shuttering from concrete work, joists and woodwork in contact with plaster, and has shown that in the decayed areas the content of calcium and aluminum is much greater than in sound wood. He has further put forward the view that calcium in the form of calcium bicarbonate is the destructive agent, possibly combining with cellulose to give a carbonate compound similar in type to cellulose xanthate...Although ingenious, this theory cannot yet be accepted as proven, since no satisfactory evidence of a genuine decay under conditions that would rule out microbiological activity has been produced. Rudge holds that under waterlogged conditions biological action may be deemed to be of a secondary character, negligible or absent entirely, a view that no biologist would accept...Until direct evidence is produced of the decaying action of inorganic salts on wood at ordinary temperatures and under conditions that preclude the concomitant growth of micro-organisms, the 'calcium infiltration' theory cannot be put beside the well-established biological theories of wood decay."

Spirit of
Science

Prof. Edwin G. Conklin of Princeton University, recently elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, said, in a statement to Science Service in response to the question, "What is the aim of science and how best may the newspapers of America aid in attaining that aim?": "...The spirit of science is freedom to seek truth in any field and to proclaim any view for which there is verifiable evidence. The methods of science are the appeal to phenomena, the rigorous distinction of fact from fancy, of reason from emotion, of truth from error. The aim of science is to understand and as far as possible to control natural phenomena for the promotion of human welfare and progress. Science cannot make satisfactory progress nor can human welfare be promoted in a non-scientific society. Newspapers and radio are the schools of the people and they can best help science and promote human welfare by following the spirit, the methods and the aims of science itself..."

Thawing
Frozen Meat

"One of the most interesting examples of mechanization in the meat packing industry is the recent endless-chain conveyor installation in a Chicago canning and sausage plant, by means of which the thawing time for frozen meats is cut down from 24 (or 36) hours to a standardized 45 minutes," says Meat (January). "This is believed to be the only installation of its kind to date and should be of broad interest to meat packers throughout the country, since it offers important economies in time and labor, and introduces great flexibility into operations dependent on the thaw...Frozen meats are delivered at 10 degrees F., circulated in an atmosphere of 140 degrees F. and come out, ready for processing, at 36 degrees F. three quarters of an hour later. Labor is saved. Time is slashed by several thousand percent. The operation is standardized. Temperatures are uniform. The process is automatic."

Nutrition
Commission

"The report drawn up by the Expert Commission on Nutrition, which met in London under the chairmanship of Prof. Edward Mellanby in November, has now been issued," says the Lancet (London, December 21), "and we are able to reproduce its essential features on a later page. The report is itself a landmark, but it is only the first stage of the commission's work. Since the general principles laid down in it are to be applied in different countries and must therefore be adapted to varying conditions of population, customs and social life, the report is now to be communicated for study to representative scientific institutions in those countries. They in turn will collect advice from technical experts--clinicians, pediatricians, school medical officers, and the like--and this advice will be analysed and summarised by the commission and will then be placed at the disposal of a special committee appointed by the League of Nations Council. In this country, the advisory body is the Medical Research Council, in the U.S.A., the National Research Council, in France the Academy of Medicine..."

Farm Research
Services

Farm Research (N.Y.(Geneva) Experiment Station) says in an editorial in the January issue: "In this number we make a special effort to place before readers of Farm Research the numerous ways in which the station renders direct, personal service to New York farmers...It is sometimes difficult for the outsider to sense the significance of scientific research. There are many activities at the station, however, which touch the pocketbook of every farmer in the state, affect his well being and play an important part in the success of his farm enterprises. Some of these are briefly described in this issue (Testing Soils as a Service Measure, Seed Testing and Control Fields Show Up Poor Seed Stocks, Fertilizer and Feed Inspection Protects the Farmer's Pocketbook, Soil Inoculant Inspection Form of Crop Insurance)...There are many other direct services that the station offers New York farmers that we might mention, such as the identification of plant specimens, including varieties of fruits and vegetables, consultations on problems on dairy herd management and sanitary milk production and aid in an advisory capacity on a hundred and one different problems..."

Valuable
Terraces

"Building terraces on the steep hillside lands of Oklahoma is one job and keeping them from breaking and washing away during heavy rains is another," says J. S. Knox in Capper's Farmer (January). "O. C. Patterson, Adair County, understands how to do both. During the last few years Mr. Patterson has constructed terraces on 75 acres...When the terraces are completed Mr. Patterson sows them to some crop which in 1935 happened to be oats. These were seeded early in the spring at the rate of two bushels an acre. The oats came up quickly and the roots soon had the soil matter together so little washing took place even though the water ran over the top of the terrace. When the oats were mature they were cut and used for hay. When land between the terraces is planted to row crops Mr. Patterson uses the contour method and does not permit plowing over the terraces...The last 30 acres which Mr. Patterson terraced cost him at the rate of \$1.25 an acre. After the first heavy rain fell he said he would not give them up for \$10 an acre."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 14--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-13.25; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.60-9.95; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.70-9.95; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.55-9.95; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.40-9.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.85-10.85; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-10.15.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $126\frac{3}{4}$ - $128\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. $122\frac{3}{4}$ - $124\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 104-108; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 112-128; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $111\frac{1}{4}$ - 114 ; Chi. $115\frac{1}{2}$ - $117\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis, 107; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $84\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2, Minneap. 51 $5/8$ -53 $1/8$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $63\frac{1}{2}$ -65; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $59\frac{1}{4}$ -60; St. Louis $61\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 $5/8$ -28 $5/8$; K.C. 27- $29\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $27\frac{1}{2}$ - $30\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 28- $28\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 60-71; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 58-64; No. 2, Minneap. 37-38; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 184-191.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.90 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.20-\$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.80-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in the East; 80¢-\$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.25 in consuming centers; $82\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-\$1.07 f.o.b. West Michigan Points. New York Danish type cabbage \$20-\$22 bulk per ton in New York City; sacked \$16 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.15-\$1.50 per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in city markets; 55¢-65¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. East Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes brought 75¢-\$1.20 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.40; Baldwins 90¢-\$1 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 12 points from the previous close to 11.67 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.42 cents. March futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 11.33 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 11.28 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 22 Score, $34\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 21 Score, $33\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 20 Score, $33\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, $17\frac{3}{4}$ -18 cents; Y.Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26- $27\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 25- $25\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 23 cents.
(Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LX; No.-13

Section 1

January 16, 1936.

NATIONAL GRANGE PROGRAM The National Grange virtually parted company with the Administration over new farm legislation yesterday, says the Associated Press, by recommending a 10-point program stressing export subsidies and high agricultural tariffs. Submission to Congress of the group's proposals brought immediate forecasts of a bitter legislative fight over substitutes for the invalidated agricultural adjustment act.

CANADA NEW DEAL TEST Canada's Supreme Court jurists began to hear arguments yesterday on whether Canada's so-called "New Deal" -- consisting of eight statutes passed by Parliament in 1934 and 1935 -- was within the jurisdiction of the Dominion government, says an Ottawa report to the Associated Press. The federal government asked the court to decide whether the measures, designed to improve social and economic conditions, infringed the rights of the provinces.

LEAVE BILLS The two Government leave bills and several other measures affecting Federal employes are on the Senate calendar to be taken up today under the unanimous consent rule, the Washington Post reports. Indications are, however, that the bills to provide 30-day vacation periods and 15-day cumulative sick leaves will be returned to the Senate Civil Service Committee for further study because of the objections of several Senators.

NEW DIABETES REMEDY A new treatment for diabetes -- a heretofore unknown compound of insulin -- was announced yesterday in the Journal of the American Medical Association, say press reports from Chicago. A scientific contribution from the fish family, the new medicine was described by its four Danish creators as more comparable to the anti-diabetic action of nature than is the old insulin treatment. The new medicine was named protamine insulinate by the men who developed it: Dr. H. C. Hagendorn, Dr. B. Norman Jensen, Dr. N. B. Krarup and Dr. I. Wodstrup, all of Copenhagen.

CANADIAN WHEAT TRADE Exports of Canadian wheat the week ended January 10 were placed yesterday by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 3,208,299 bushels, an increase of 1,179,064 compared with the previous week and 1,405,904 more than in the corresponding week last year. Overseas export clearances were 2,579,299 bushels and exports to the United States for consumption and in bond for milling 629,000. (Associated Press)

Consumers and Prices Leon Henderson, author of "The Consumer and Competition" in The Annals (American Academy of Political and Social Science) for January, says in part: "The ultimate consumer is not poring over statistical tables or indexes. He is buying goods, and he finds food prices going up--prices of a group of items which absorb about 30 percent of the expenditures of wage earners and lower-salaried workers. The food index was at 105.7 of the 1923-1925 average in December 1929. By March 1933 it had fallen to 59.8. Then Old Doc Parity was called in and he prescribed his Triple A tonic, guaranteed to raise the temperature with money refunded anyway. As of July 15, 1935, the food index had made the greatest gain of any item in the cost-of-living index, a gain of about 20 points to 80.2, at which point it was still .2 of a point below the all-items index. As of October 22, 1935, it was 80.5...Food prices, then, especially meat prices, are the focus of consumer attention. To judge whether these are 'out of line' is to judge whether the farmer was entitled to favored treatment, and, what is a quite different valuation, whether the national economy as an operating mechanism has benefited by the agricultural adjustment program. Despite deeply rooted consumer prejudices, I am inclined to answer yes on both counts. The answering process accepts certain assumptions: first, that equilibrium is needed for any forward movement; second, that equilibrium can be achieved at different levels, with approximate results; third, that it was politically impossible, because of the social disarrangements involved, to bring about deflation of the debt structure and therefore reflation was the only course open. I have greatest difficulty with this last assumption."

Chemical Literature The Industrial Chemist (London, December) says: "With the continuous increase in the literature relating to chemistry--new publications appear with surprising frequency--the task of making an exhaustive investigation of published material on a subject of even comparatively limited scope becomes progressively more and more onerous. The view that the searching of literature is a field for experts with a specialised training is rapidly gaining ground, and it has resulted in the formation of centres of documentation whose object is to supply information to the student, and not merely to act as a repository for documents. If these centres are to exert their maximum usefulness it is, of course, essential that their location and the scope of their activities should become widely disseminated in order that the inquirer may know where to apply for the required information. The International Repertory of Centres of Chemical Documentation, which has recently been published, is intended to fulfil this object, and contains a comprehensive review of the various centres of documentation throughout the world available for those concerned with chemistry."

Forestry Primer Forestry in the United States marks its sixtieth anniversary this year, says a report in the Christian Science Monitor. To commemorate this occasion and to facilitate the nation's attempt to make its 125,000,000 people "forest-conservation minded," the American Tree Association has printed 4,300,000 copies of the Forestry Primer for educational purposes. This primer is now in its 43rd edition.

Hog Breeding "Hog breeders have done a remarkably good job, but important work lies before them," says De Witt C. Wing in Successful Farming (January). "It offers them an opportunity to reduce their pork production costs and thereby increase their income. Several European countries have developed and are perpetuating strains of hogs that make far more economical gains in weight than ours. We are using the same old methods of hog breeding which were in vogue 40 years ago. New conditions at home and abroad require increased efficiencies in pork production. Plant breeders are already 50 years ahead of livestock breeders. Our leading breeds of hogs are not greatly different from one another in fundamentals; greater differences in pork-making efficiency exist among the individuals in herds..."

Calory Needs of Farm Women Nancy Booker Morey writes on "The Energy Requirement of Farm Women" in the Journal of Home Economics (January). She is with the New York (Ithaca) College of Home Economics. A summary says: "The energy requirements of farm women have been estimated from time studies and figures for energy expended per kilogram per hour in various activities and have been compared with the energy intake of farm women as shown by studies of individual women. The results derived from both methods of study point to an average energy requirement of about 2,500 to 2,600 calories per day for farm women not regularly engaged in actual farm labor. Similar comparisons for town and city women indicate a smaller energy requirement, about 2,200 to 2,300 calories, for the average town or city housewife. The dietary scales and standards in general use in this country make an allowance of 2,700 to 3,000 calories for farm women and about 2,400 to 2,500 calories for the women 'at moderately active work,' which is usually interpreted to mean ordinary housework. It seems, therefore, that these scales and standards tend to overestimate the energy needs of women generally."

Farming by States The Country Home (January) says: "We begin this month a new feature: Our Farming States. James C. Ferieux is the first to be heard from; he tells you What's Going On in South Carolina. Other native sons will speak for their home states in later issues."

Carbon Dioxide Makes Wheat Grow Larger Plants can be made to grow bigger, producing a larger seed yield, by "stuffing" them with carbon dioxide, the atmospheric gas which they use as initial raw material in food making, Dr. Earl S. Johnston of the Smithsonian Institution has determined in a series of laboratory experiments. Dr. Johnston grew wheat plants in open-topped glass enclosures, in which he maintained the carbon dioxide content at four times its usual percentage in the air. The plants produced more stalk and larger and more numerous heads than did similar plants in neighboring glass cages where only ordinary air was used. As yet Dr. Johnston's results, like somewhat similar results obtained in European experiments, have no practical application, since the cost of raising the carbon dioxide content of the atmosphere under ordinary field conditions is much greater than the increased yields thus obtainable would justify. (Science Service.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 15--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-13.50; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.15; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.40-9.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.85-11.00; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-10.15.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $126\frac{1}{2}$ - $128\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.*Minneap. $122\frac{1}{2}$ - $124\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $101\frac{3}{4}$ - $105\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $111\frac{3}{4}$ - $127\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $111\frac{1}{2}$ - $114\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $115\frac{3}{4}$ -118; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 107; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $84\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 51 $3/8$ -53 $3/8$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $64-65\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 yellow corn, Chi. $59\frac{1}{2}$ - $60\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 61; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 $1/8$ -28 $1/8$; K.C. 27- $29\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 27-30; St. Louis $32\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 70-72; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 59-65; No. 2, Minneap. 37-38; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $183\frac{1}{2}$ - $130\frac{1}{2}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.90 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago; 90¢-93¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.85-\$1.92½ carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1-\$1.30 per 50-pound sack in the East; 91¢-\$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$1-\$1.25 in consuming centers; 90¢-\$1.05 f.o.b. Grand Rapids. East Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 75¢-\$1.15 per bushel basket in eastern markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$20-\$22 bulk per ton in New York City; sacked mostly \$15-\$16 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.10-\$1.50 per ½ lettuce crate; in city markets; 55¢-65¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York Rhode Island Greenings, U.S. #1, 2½ inch minimum, 85¢-\$1.12½ per bushel basket; in New York City; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton; in 10 designated markets advanced 1 point from the previous close to 11.68 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.47 cents. March futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.34 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 11.27 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $33\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, $33\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $32\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, $17\frac{1}{2}$ -18 cents; Y.Americas, 18 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $25\frac{1}{2}$ -27 cents; Standards, $24\frac{1}{2}$ -25 cents; Firsts, 22-23 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LX, No. 14

Section 1

January 17, 1936.

VIVISECTION HEARING A sub-committee hearing on the Quinn bill to prohibit vivisection operations on dogs in Washington was scheduled MONDAY yesterday by Chairman Mary T. Norton, of the House District Committee, for 10 o'clock Monday Morning. The measure carries a penalty of from \$100 to \$500 fine or from three months to a year's imprisonment of anyone who performs experiments on living dogs. (Press).

FUND FOR EFFICIENCY RESEARCH A \$1,000,000 gift to the University of Chicago for encouraging the movement "for greater efficiency in governmental administration" was announced yesterday by President Robert Maynard Hutchins, says an Associated Press report. The gift, from the Spelman Fund, will be used for the erection and maintenance of a campus building to house the public administration clearing house and its 17 allied groups, whose members are engaged in research into the every-day problems of public business.

PROTEST FDIC LEVY A constitutional test of the Federal deposit insurance law was forecast yesterday, the Associated Press reports, when it became known some of the nation's banks have paid their FDIC assessments "under protest." It was reported authoritatively that 18 New England banks had attached to their January 15 payments the notation that the assessment was being met "under protest and with full rights reserved." Some Middle Western banks were said to have done likewise.

PLOWS FROM CANNON Tests of the first plows made from cannon have proved satisfactory, the United Press reports from Mexico City, and President Lazaro Cardenas has ordered manufacture of 10,000 additional plows. Three hundred tons of old cannons will be used in their manufacture.

RUBBER CONSUMPTION Domestic manufacturers consumed in 1935 a record amount of crude rubber, the Rubber Manufacturers Association reported yesterday. About 497,150 long tons were used, exceeding all other consumption figures in the industry's history. The 1934 takings totaled 453,223 tons. The previous record was established in 1929 when 467,400 tons were consumed. (Associated Press).

Adjustment Program and Consumers Leon Henderson, writing on "The Consumer and Competition" in The Annals (American Academy of Political and Social Science) for January, says in part: "Was reflation at the expense of the consumer? From a short-term view, yes, if we consider that the rise of food prices has required more of the consumer's dollar than was required in March 1933. If we take a long-term view, the answer is positively no. The AAA points out that earnings per factory worker and food prices fell nearly 40 percent between 1928 and early 1933. Between March 1933 and August 1935, both advanced 38 percent--a close correspondence. I believe that similar studies would show that during this period employed railroad workers gained a cost-of-living advantage, employees of wholesale establishments remained at the same status, and employees of retail establishments and miners lost ground. The cost of living, exclusive of food, parted company in 1930 with earnings of all five classes of employed workers except railroad employees, and remained well above, just coming to conjunction in middle 1935. If we use the 1913 basis of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the cost-of-living index, the status of the farmer is better revealed. The food index went below the all-items index in 1920, and, despite its rapid rise since 1933, is still well below. The real long-time loss to the consumer in the AAA program has come in the United front of benefited farmers. Here is another pressure group for the disorganized consumer to fight. It is anyone's guess whether the pressure group will be stronger or weaker with an adverse Supreme Court decision on the AAA law. My guess, after two years in Washington, is that we shall have a strong agrarian interest from now on, and, like Secretary Wallace, I believe we shall need to find an economic parliament in which pressure groups may reconcile their demands."

City Street Resurfacing Frank J. McDevitt, director of streets and sewers in St. Louis, is author of "Overcoming Handicaps in Street Resurfacing" in American City (January). He reports that "during recent months we have been experimenting with a special mat coat, which has been placed over sheet asphalt streets at hazardous intersections. We have not had an accident at these intersections since the mat coats were installed. In the near future we hope to take one of our newly widened thoroughfares and install a mat coat over a considerable area in order to determine whether this anti-skid surface will enable motor cars to operate at their present speeds, which will facilitate the movement of traffic and at the same time reduce the hazards by providing an anti-skid surface. It is difficult to work out a satisfactory mix for mat coatwork which will not be too expensive and at the same time will provide a rough surface which will endure. After trying numerous mixes we feel that we have at last hit upon something which is effective, economical and durable, but we should prefer to have more service with this mixture before recommending the use elsewhere. One thing is certain; any municipality desiring to curtail traffic accidents should carefully consider ways and means to change the smooth character sheet asphalt paving in order to provide a suitable anti-skid surface."

New Jersey Allen Parsons writes on "Private Hunting For the Public in Outdoor Life (Feb.). He describes the new plan of licensed hunting in New Jersey, and says in part: "This was the first year of New Jersey's new public shooting grounds -- nearly 9,000 acres of State-owned and heavily stocked coverts -- supplemented by over 130,000 acres of land previously posted, but now thrown open under the farmers-sportsmen plan.* * * George C. Warren, president of the New Jersey Fish and Game Commission, says: 'The hunters and fishermen are paying for it. The price of the resident hunting and fishing license was raised a little, and the State allows us to spend one third of the revenue from the licenses for the purchase of these tracts. We hope eventually to have 100,000 acres so purchased. Last year we spent approximately \$316,000 on our fish and game. Yet, on incomplete reports representing the bag of only forty-five percent of the hunters and fishermen; the fish and game take amounted to more than \$1,000,000 on a low valuation. All the money spent in wages, administration, and operation for the production of this game also came from the sale of the hunting and fishing licenses. The sportsmen of the State are actually receiving more in fish and game than they are paying for'."

Railroad "The railroads", according to a report in Wall Street Rate Journal (Jan. 14) "are expected to petition the Interstate Plea Commerce Commission for a temporary extension of the emergency freight surcharges when they expire next June. These surcharges are estimated to amount to about \$60,000,000 on an annual basis. . . . The Association of American Railroads and the ICC estimated last April when the rates went into effect, that for the 14-month period granted, the surcharges would produce a total of \$85,000,000. Since then total gross revenues have increased, but an offsetting factor has been the shading of the surcharges in cases where it was necessary to do so in order to meet competition. The placing of trucks under ICC regulation and the proposed plan to have water carriers regulated, if made law, would lessen this nibbling away at freight rate".

Tung Oil Shipments of tung oil or chinawood oil from Hankow, China, Imports to the United States during December exceeded the record for any month in recent years, according to the Commerce Department. Aside from small quantities being produced in the southern part of the United States, China is the only source for this essential raw material. The United States is the world's largest consumer taking 75 percent or more of China's total output. Normally about 90 percent of the Chinese crop is exported through the port of Hankow, the balance going out from South China ports to Hongkong, for trans-shipment to world markets. Exports of tung oil from Hankow during December totalled 20,898,000 pounds. During the preceding month shipments from that port amounted to only 9,528,000 pounds, and during December, 1934, only 7,522,000 pounds.

- - - -

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 16--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-13.50; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.55-10.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.70-10.05; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.35-9.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-10.75; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-10.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. $126\frac{3}{4}$ - $128\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. $122\frac{3}{4}$ - $124\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $101\frac{1}{4}$ - $105\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $109\frac{1}{4}$ - $123\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $111\frac{1}{4}$ -114; Chi. $115\frac{1}{2}$ - $117\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 107; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $84\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $51\frac{1}{2}$ - $53\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 64-65; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $59\frac{1}{4}$ -60; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $26\frac{1}{4}$ - $28\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. 28; Chi. $26\frac{3}{4}$ -30; St. Louis $28\frac{1}{2}$ -29; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 70-72; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 60-66; No. 2, Minneap. 37-38; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 182-189.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.85 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.10-\$1.20 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1-\$1.05 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.25 in consuming centers; 90¢-\$1.05 f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage \$20 bulk per ton in New York City; sacked \$14-\$15 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1-\$1.35 per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in terminal markets; 55¢-65¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes brought 75¢-\$1.15 per bushel basket in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.25; Baldwins 85¢-\$1 and Rhode Island Greenings \$0.90-\$1.10 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets declined 6 points from the previous close to 11.62 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.58 cents. March futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 11.29 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 11.20 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, $32\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $31\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 18 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $25\frac{1}{2}$ -27 cents; Standards, $23\frac{1}{2}$ -25 cents; Firsts, 22 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LX, No. 15

Section 1

January 18, 1936

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE Formally approving in general the Administration's proposal for farm relief through the soil conservation act, the National Agricultural Conference, including five of the leading farm organizations of the country, last night called also for a managed commodity dollar. A report adopted by the conference included a recommendation for revision of the monetary and credit systems "to establish and maintain the dollar with a constant purchasing power preserving the equity of contracts between debtor and creditor." (Washington Post.)

PROTAMINE INSULINATE Discovery of a new compound of insulin brought normal life a step nearer yesterday to the nation's estimated 1,000,000 sufferers of diabetes. The treatment was acclaimed by the American Medical Association as the most important development in its field since insulin itself was found 12 years ago. The new compound, protamine insulinate, was heralded as a method of treatment closely parallel to nature's own. (A.P.)

VITAMIN H REPORTED Two University of Missouri agricultural chemists, Dr. Albert G. Hogan and Dr. Luther B. Richardson, have announced a new biological element which they designated "vitamin H." They said absence of the vitamin from the systems of rats results in a disease akin to pellagra in human beings. Unable to isolate the element in experiments, they reported obtaining strong concentrates and determining it is present in wheat germ, rice husk, vegetable oils, lard and butter. (A.P.)

RURAL CHURCH PROGRAM A program to improve the status of America's rural churches through consolidation and beautification of property was advanced yesterday by Dr. Malcolm Dana, of New York. He addressed a closing session at the National Conference on the Rural Church. He pointed out that churches dotting the countryside throughout the nation needed to be larger to be effective. He compared his objective to the consolidated school. (Washington Post.)

Better Malting Barley Discussing barley improvement work, an article in American Brewer (Jan.), says in part: "A steady barrage of educational work, designed to bring better malting barley on to the terminal markets, is being conducted throughout the malting barley area according to a report made recently by the Northwest Crop Improvement Association to L. E. Voell, manager of the Interior Malt & Grain Company, Minneapolis, who is a member of the executive committee of the Crop Association. 'After our farm meetings and publicity work of last winter we issued a threshing barley leaflet or poster which served to caution farmers and threshermen about the proper way to thresh barley, explaining why skinned, frayed and broken kernels are objectionable.... We staged a two-day barley and wheat school for Line Elevator Superintendents and Commission House Solicitors at Grand Forks, N. D. This group, comprising some forty men, have charge of approximately 700 country elevators in North Dakota and Minnesota. These schools were very well received by those in attendance. Although we talked a lot about market requirements for malting barley yet we also gave them plenty of laboratory work. For example, each man was given samples of flinty barley, skinned and frayed, blighted, heat damaged, weathered, Trebi mixture, etc., to separate and analyze under supervision. They all had a far better understanding of the importance of these points after the schools. With the elevator superintendents we even gave them a mixture of two row and Manchuria barley to separate'."

Stationary Spray Plants Blue Anchor (Jan.) includes a report by Roy Bainer and O. C. French of the University of California giving details of experience with a spray plant in a 48-acre pear orchard, installed at an expense of nearly \$4,000. They say in part: "During the past two years there have been several stationary spray plants installed in the pear growing sections of California. Because the pear spraying program has been requiring from eight to nine sprays per season together with the fact that the proper time for spraying often comes when it is impossible to get on the ground with a portable sprayer, have largely been the reasons for the installation of these plants. Spraying from a stationary system is carried on continuously; no time is lost in refilling tanks. Five to eight men can spray at the same time, which means that the man-hours required to spray an orchard are considerably less than with a portable rig."

Fur Catch Poor A report from Regina, Sask., to the Wall Street Journal (Jan. 16) says: "Saskatchewan's \$1,000,000 annual raw fur industry is in a bad way and catches this winter indicate hard times for northern trappers. The game department of the natural resources department reports heavy increase of trappers' licenses during the last three years with an increase in the number of pelts. So far this Winter trappers in Lac la Ronge and Pelican Narrows regions report very poor catches, some grossing as low as \$30 a man. Rapid transit via the aeroplane is taking its toll on fur-bearing animals, making it easy for part-time trappers to fly in early in the Winter and come out in the Spring with their loads".

Congress
Jan. 16

The Senate considered bills on the calendar. No bills that passed were of interest to this Department. Senator Minton discussed the recent AAA decision. The House continued debate on the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill (H.R. 9863) for 1937. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out with an amendment a bill (S.3612) to provide for loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting during the year 1936 and reported out without amendment a bill (S.3596) to provide for making rental and benefit payments to farmers who have made crop-adjustment contracts with the Secretary of Agriculture. The House Committee on Agriculture reported out without amendment a bill (H.R. 10213) to provide for loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting during the year 1936.

Preserving
Fertility

An editorial note in Country Life (London, Jan. 4) says in part: "The modern agriculturist of broad views holds firm to the faith of his ancestors that the capital of the farmer lies in the fertility of his land. He is in the position of a trustee. To keep farmers solvent, to produce large crops, to rationalise marketing as a desirable end in itself -- these are policies to which nobody can object. If, on the other hand, the methods of farming involved rob the land of its fertility, they will in the long run fail. This is the issue which must always be faced. The fertility of the land is, when all is said and done, of far greater moment than the fortunes of any individual farmer, or of any Government policy. In the article which appears elsewhere in this issue of Country Life, Professor Stapledon deals with what he regards as the most obvious opportunity for 'reclaiming' fertility open to us at present. Agriculturists are by no means agreed as to the part that grass and grassland will have to play in future systems of farming; but it cannot be denied by anybody that the replacement of coarse and useless herbage by rich and nutritious grasses will lead to a general increase in fertility."

"Doing
A Fine
Job"

An editorial, "Game Increase" in Scientific American (Feb.) cites figures from the last Forest Service census of game in the National Forests, and comments: "The Forest Service in practicing game management, observes the principle of 'sustained yield' of all forest resources. The aim is to develop and maintain as much wild-life -- in coordination with other forest values -- as the forests can support. Judging from the results quoted above, the Service is doing a fine job preserving the larger species of game animals."

Road
Funds

An editorial, "Diverting Road Funds" in Providence Journal (Jan. 14) says in part: "An interesting point in the perennial discussion of highway revenue diversion has been made by a Pennsylvanian who argues in effect that because the maintenance of existing highways is imperative and requires so much of the money contributed by motorists, not a great deal is left for construction in any case, and accordingly diversion strikes a hard blow at new-road programs. He goes so far as to say that funds diverted from highway revenues to other uses will curtail construction to exactly that extent."

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LX, No. 16

Section 1

January 20, 1936

POWER SYSTEM

Creation of a "geographically and economically integrated power system" in the United States was envisaged yesterday by the Federal Power Commission. In its annual report to Congress, the commission found in the utility holding company act a larger application of the principle previously laid down in legislation that the nation's water power resources should be fully utilized. (A.P.)

ALLERGY TREATMENT

Dr. Harry B. Wilmer, medical director of Arlington Memorial Hospital, Philadelphia, has announced a group of staff physicians there have discovered a treatment for allergic patients commensurate in importance with the discovery of insulin for diabetes. Allergic complaints--asthma, hay fever, hives and eczema--were traced to a condition directly opposite to that existing in diabetes, Dr. Wilmer said. Allergic patients have a high sugar tolerance, but an inordinate amount of sugar is burned away because of metabolic inefficiency resulting from an insufficient secretion from the cortex of the suprarenal gland. (A.P.)

DOOR-TO-DOOR R.R. SERVICE

Officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Baltimore have announced that plans have been perfected for a complete door-to-door transportation service for less than carload freight between all points on the Pennsylvania system, regardless of distance, at no additional cost above the regular station-to-station freight rates. The new service will be inaugurated April 1. (Washington Post.) A press report from Atlanta says the Southern Railway System announces authorization of a plan of universal free pick-up and delivery service on less than carload merchandise traffic. Application is being made to Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to make the tariff effective February 1 on not more than ten days' notice to the public.

PARKS AND CIVIC PARLEY

Two members of President Roosevelt's Cabinet will speak Wednesday night in Washington at the opening of a conference of the American Planning and Civic Association and the National Conference on State Parks. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace will discuss "Cooperation of the Department of Agriculture" and Secretary of the Interior Ickes will speak on a "Worthy National Parks System." (Washington Post.)

Science and The Public "That there is need", says an article in Science News Letter (Jan 11), "for 'some method of closing the gap between the mind and outlook of the publicist and those of the trained scientist' was urged by Sir Frederick Hopkins, Nobel prize-winner for his pioneer researches on vitamins, in his valedictory address as president of the Royal Society of London. 'It is a just claim that in a civilization so largely based on science as that of today, the scientist should have more influence on policy than he has hitherto been allowed. Not long ago the gap in question was wide; it is now, I think, lessening. Occasionally at least, modern statesmen do seek scientific guidance, and, I think, know better than they did how rightly to obtain it. But it is time, perhaps, that the building of a bridge should begin on the scientific side of the gap. This is a task for organized scientific effort and the pooling of knowledge. As John Stuart Mill urged, 'knowledge before it can assist public action must somewhere be concentrated'."

Little Switzerland "Ohio's 'Little Switzerland', Tuscarawas county", says an article in American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review (Jan. 8), "is rapidly coming to the front in Swiss cheese production as indicated in figures given before the 1,200 dairy farmers and cheesemakers attending the 16th Annual Ohio Swiss Cheese Association Convention, at Sugar Creek. These show that during the preceding year more than 50,000,000 pounds of milk was absorbed by this community industry and over 22,000 wheels of Swiss cheese were placed on the market. Close adherence to a 'better quality' program as recommended by the Ohio Swiss Culture Specialist, Kern Schellenger, has resulted in greater consumer demand with corresponding better returns to the cheese factory."

Knows Every Tree "Several years ago," reports Pacific Rural Press, (Jan. 11), "A. S. E. Beall took over a small lemon ranch near Saticoy in Ventura county. He gave it intensive care. The fertilization program was carefully worked out. He top-worked where it was needed. The watering is done with exact knowledge of just how much and when, as shown by the moisture deep in the soil. He has a personal acquaintance and friendship with each tree, so to say, each tree actually has a number. The result is a grove which can be pointed to as an example of how better care improves lemons, and prevents any really poor years. He is now handling 50 acres."

Rural Electric Power An increase of approximately 175% in the number of American farms electrified during 1935, compared with the previous year, has been announced by Morris L. Cooke, Administrator of Rural Electrification. Estimates point to a new peak in rural electrification activity in 1936, says Mr. Cooke. It is estimated, on the basis of figures submitted to REA by the private utility industry, that in 1935 electric service was extended to approximately 83,000 farms, compared with 30,396 in 1934. This brings the total of farms having central station electric service to approximately 827,000 out of a total of more than 6,800,000 farms in the country. (REA Release).

Congress, The Senate Committee on Military Affairs reported out
 Jan. 17 without amendment S. 3646, to repeal an act of March 3, 1933,
 entitled "an act to provide for the transfer of powder and
 other explosive materials from deteriorated and unserviceable ammunition
 under the control of the War Department to the Department of Agriculture
 for use in land clearing, drainage, road building and other agricultural
 purposes." (S.Rept. 1469). The House passed the independent offices appro-
 priation bill, H.R. 9863, for 1937. The House Committee on Agriculture
 reported out with amendment a joint resolution, H.J.Res. 460, authorizing
 an appropriation to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to meet commit-
 ments and obligations, including administrative expenses, incurred under
 the provisions of the agricultural adjustment act, as amended (H.Rept. 1917).

New Chick "There is a new way to brood chicks," says M. A. George
 Brooding in Capper's Farmer (January). "It reduces death losses, re-
 Method : sults in better feathering and insures a more vigorous
 a flock. Poultrymen who are practicing it say they would not
 consider/return to the old method and predict freely that in another year
 or two no other method will be used. Some who have adopted it refer to it
 as the cold brooder house method. It is based on the theory that chicks
 do better if they are permitted to select the heat suited to their needs
 than if subjected to the continuous heat maintained in some brooder houses
 during the first six weeks of the chick's life. In Brown County, Wiscon-
 sin, where sharp northern breezes continue into early April, Ervin Seifert
 has been practicing the new method since 1932. In each of his brooder
 houses hangs a chart with a complete record for every brood that has been
 housed there. The chart shows the dates when chicks were put in and taken
 out, the number that went in, the number that went to range and the pre-
 centage of loss. Mortality used to run to 12 percent. In one case too
 much heat in the brooder house ran the loss to 20 percent. The last three
 years the loss during the first six weeks has dropped to an average of 3
 percent. The latest brood to occupy the house had numbered 367 when they
 went under the hover. They remained in the house 77 days and only 8 chicks
 died..."

"Planning" "We are not advertising our discussions that take place
 Meetings wherever a group of farmers meet as 'planning' meetings, but
 for over two years that is what they have been," says George
 W. Godfrey in Successful Farming (January). "...The discussion of forum
 and study groups has a very important place in getting a question out in
 the open in a fair light, but these discussions that occur daily when two
 or more farm folks meet are the leaven of public opinion among us. This
 winter as we meet at the grain office, at the creamery, at the local grange,
 at the township farm bureau, or at the rural church, we are going to be
 unconsciously settling the trend of agriculture for the next few years.
 It is this discussion among the individuals that makes for the final de-
 cision. Let us be sure that we contribute serious thinking to the strong
 talk."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 17--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):

Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-13.50; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.55-10.05; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.70-10.05; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.40-10.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.35-9.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-10.65; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-10.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 127 5/8-129 5/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 123 5/8-125 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 101 5/8-105 5/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 109 5/8-125 5/8; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -114 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 108; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 84 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 52-54; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ -63 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 60-61; St. Louis 62; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28 $\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. 26-29 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ -30 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 28 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 71-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 60-67; No. 2, Minneap. 38-39; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 182 $\frac{1}{2}$ -189 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.90 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1-\$1.05 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.15 carlot sales in Chicago; 89¢-95¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.82 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions ranged \$1-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 80¢-\$1.30 in consuming centers; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage \$20 bulk per ton in New York City; sacked \$14-\$16 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1-\$1.25 per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in terminal markets; 55¢-65¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes brought 75¢-\$1.15 per bushel basket in a few cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.25; Baldwins 75¢-\$1 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25-\$1.35 per bushel basket in New York. Baldwins 95¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 10 points from the previous close to 11.72 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.45 cents. March futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 11.39 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 11.32 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 18 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24-26 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ -22 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LX, No. 17

Section 1

January 21, 1936

RICE TAX RULING Rejecting a government move for rehearing of the now famous rice millers' processing tax case, the Supreme Court yesterday ordered into immediate effect its AAA and rice millers' rulings. The unheralded action came more than two hours after the court was believed to have adjourned for a two-week recess. By so doing it released to the processors some \$180,000,000 in impounded processing taxes, and shut the door to further hearing of farm-tax arguments. (Press.)

REVENUE COLLECTIONS Two Treasury reports showed yesterday that internal revenue collections climbed 4 percent in the first half of the present fiscal year and that tax refunds in the past fiscal year jumped nearly 20 percent over the year before. The Internal Revenue Bureau reported it took in \$1,597,273,101 between July 1 and December 31, or \$59,794,173 more than in the comparable period of the past fiscal year. (A.P.)

FRB COMMITTEE MEETING The open market committee of the Federal Reserve Board will meet today in its last session before reorganization of the board on February 1. Since the December meeting the financing situation has been altered by the Supreme Court ruling holding the AAA unconstitutional, and by imminence of payment of the veterans' bonus. Little significant change has occurred in the past month, apparently in the problem caused by the excess bank reserves, amounting to more than \$3,000,000,000. (Washington Post.)

NAMES RFC PERSONNEL With the exception of one director, President Roosevelt yesterday proposed to retain intact the top executive personnel of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Mr. Roosevelt renominated Chairman Jesse H. Jones and all other members of the board except Hubert D. Stephens, New Albany, Miss., who asked that he not be renamed. (A.P.)

DRY GOODS HEAD ON TRADE Channing E. Sweitzer, managing director of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, yesterday pronounced business in "a stronger position than at any time since 1929." "Adherence to certain fundamental principles of economics" is leading the nation out of the depression, he said. (A.P.)

Ketene-Treated Vaccine Jpseph T. Tamura and M. J. Boyd, of the College of Medicine, University of Cincinnati, in a letter to Science (January 17) report on ketene as a new reagent for the detoxification of vaccine. The conclusion says: "Acetylation of B. Dysenteriae Shiga with ketene for one half hour detoxifies the antigen. Such an antigen can be inoculated in large doses into rabbits without producing toxic effects. Animals immunized with ketene-treated vaccine are highly resistant to doses of living or heat-killed bacilli which are lethal for non-immunized animals."

Camelthorn in California "Although camels in some parts of Asiz can graze with apparent relish upon the spiny-stemmed leguminous weed known as camelthorn, it is rated a 'worthless nuisance' in certain parts of southern California which it has invaded, having entered this country chiefly in alfalfa seed from Turkestan," says the Journal of the Franklin Institute (January). "However, by applying certain principles of plant physiology discovered a few years ago, the State Department of Agriculture has waged a successful war against the weed's advance. It has been discovered that some plants can 'go into reverse' in carrying solutions through the vascular system--that is, absorb a liquid through the leaves and take it to the roots. Accordingly, jars filled with sodium arsenite solutions are placed at intervals in a patch of camelthorn. A handful of the growing plants is thrust into the poisonous solution and left there. The soluble arsenite is carried through the leaves and stems into the long fibrous roots. Because of the extensive root system, large areas of the weed are killed."

Why Pays for Research? Country Home (January) says editorially: "To the wealth of farmers and of the nation unmeasured wealth has been added by the patient research of scientists in the Department of Agriculture, agricultural colleges and experiment stations. Their work has been financed by tax funds. Their discoveries, therefore, have been presented to the nation unpatented, without license, restriction or royalty. In theory, the benefits of tax-supported research should, in just this way, be made freely available to everyone. In fact, however, the primary beneficiary of a research discovery sometimes is not the general public, but manufacturers and processors whose services must intervene before the discovery can help the people at large. The public thus does benefit from a better or cheaper process or new service. But, why should not the commercial utilizer of such a discovery, in proper instances, pay a royalty? And why should not such royalties be placed in a special fund for the financing of further research? Eventually, the vast sums continually needed for research--sums much greater than those meagerly provided by legislative appropriations--would be supplied abundantly from the profits of former research. At the University of Wisconsin the Steenbock patents for irradiating foodstuffs are held by the Alumni Research Foundation, the royalties to be used for the university. At Purdue, under the farseeing leadership of David E. Ross, research is prospering upon research-created revenues. Take the serums for preventing hog cholera, discovered... by the late Dr. Marion Dorset. The public has benefited tremendously. But obviously here was a discovery that required manufacturers to prepare

the serum for farmers' use. Had patents been taken out, and a very small royalty been charged, the resultant funds would have financed much new research..."

Pasture Hoard's Dairyman (January 10) prints "The Forlorn Cow,"
Articles the first of a series of articles on pastures by Prof. W. J.
 Fraser, of the University of Illinois. A headline says
"it is a general survey of many dairy farms, revealing the terrible under-
feeding of thousands of thin dairy cows." An introductory note says:
"The main part of this series is devoted to illustrations of how alert
farmers, by various combinations of pasture crops, have gotten the im-
portant ally that all dairymen should have--a continuous, long-season sup-
ply of good, cheap, nutritious pasture..."

Vernalization "Four years ago, workers at the Odessa Plant Breeding
of Seed Station startled agricultural scientists with the results
 of some experiments in delayed germination of seed," says
The Countryman (London, January). "The problem of how to shorten the
growing season of crops is of great importance. For example, every week
that can be cut off the time between sowing and harvest opens millions
of acres in the northern hemisphere to wheat growing. The Russian workers,
however, approached the problem from a new angle. They found it was pos-
sible to take the standard varieties and germinate them very much as the
malster does his barley. At a certain point, the germination is stopped
by a reduction of temperature, and the growing seed is kept in cold stor-
age until the frost is out of the land and sowing can proceed. The latest
experiments available have been made in America, and show that there is
no doubt about the results of this vernalization, as it is called. Its
commercial value, however, cannot be said to have been established, and
more research is needed in the methods and temperatures of the chilling
process before farmers can be advised to interest themselves. In Britain,
its value would be restricted to oat growing in Scotland, where the ripen-
ing of the crop in some regions is often a difficulty."

Rosin for Seeking new outlets for its naval stores crop, France
Roads has been conducting experiments with rosin as surfacing for
 roadways, according to reports to the Commerce Department.
Official tests show that coal tar when mixed with resinous pitch makes a
smoother road surface, adheres to the ground better, and has greater dur-
ability. France, which is second only to the United States as a producer
of rosin and turpentine, recently offered substantial prizes for the dis-
covery of new uses for these products with the view to increasing domestic
consumption.

New Alloy Development of a non-tarnishing plating alloy of sil-
 ver and tin was announced recently by Prof. Lawrence E.
Stout of the Washington University (St. Louis) chemistry department. Prof.
Stout said the new alloy, composed of 20 to 40 percent silver and the rest
of tin, looks like pure silver, polishes well, wears better and does not
discolor. It does not affect the taste of foods. The alloy, developed
after five years of research, is not yet commercially practicable because
of the expense of manufacture. (A.P.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 20--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-13.25; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-10.25; vealers good and choice 8.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.80-10.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.15; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-10.65; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-10.25.

Grain; No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 127-129; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 123-125; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 101 7/8-105 7/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 109 7/8-125 7/8; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 109 3/4-112; Chi. 113-117 1/2; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 107 1/2-108; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 84 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 51 3/4-53 3/4; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 64 1/2-65 1/2; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 60 1/4-61; St. Louis 61 1/2; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 3/8-28 3/8; K.C. 27-30; Chi. 27 1/4-30 1/4; St. Louis 27 1/2-28 1/2; No. 1 malting, Minneap. 71-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 60-67; No. 2, Minneap. 38-39; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 181-188.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.80 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.85 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1-\$1.05 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions 95¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.05-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan stock 80¢-\$1.25 in consuming centers; 90¢-\$1.05 f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round type cabbage 90¢-\$1.25 per 1/2 lettuce crate in city markets; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 75¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York, U.S. No. 1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.25; Baldwins 85¢-\$1 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.12 1/2 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 8 designated markets (Holiday in Norfolk & Savannah) declined 2 points from the previous close of the 10 markets to 11.63 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the average of the 10 markets was 12.56 cents. March futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.35 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.27 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 cents; 91 Score, 33 3/4 cents; 90 Score, 33 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 17 1/2 cents; Y.Americas, 17 3/4-18 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25-26 1/2 cents; Standards, 24-24 1/2 cents; Firsts, 22 3/4-23 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LX, No. 18

Section 1

January 22, 1936

FREIGHT RATE SURCHARGES The American Association of Railroads will apply to the Interstate Commerce Commission within a few days for authority to make permanent present emergency freight surcharges which the ICC said in March 1935 would raise an additional \$85,000,000 in carrier revenues. These rates now are due to expire on June 30. In presenting its case the railroads are expected to cite substantially increased costs for materials and supplies over those prevailing prior to the last increase in 1933 in basic railroad rates. Added financial burdens brought about by legislation affecting railroad workers also are expected to be cited. (Press.)

CUBAN SUGAR CONTROL A Havana cable to the New York Times says Cuba has again embarked on a program for government control of the sugar crop for the next six years, somewhat similar to the five-year Chadbourne sugar restriction plan, which ended on December 19, 1935. According to a decree made public yesterday morning, the President has authority to set the yearly amount of production, regulate distribution quotas and regulate exportation of all sugar. Quotas for individual mills are to be fixed in accordance with the law of November 15, 1930, which put the Chadbourne plan into effect.

FEDERAL HOUSING A belief that private capital can not furnish new homes for "the lowest income groups" was expressed yesterday by Secretary Ickes in discussing housing administration studies of methods for obtaining cooperation of large banks and real estate mortgage houses. Ickes said the "proper field" for the Federal Housing Administration was lending money at low interest rates to people who are able to finance their own homes, or to put up buildings with suitable rent for these people. (A.P.)

WAGES AND WORK HOURS There has been no widespread tendency to cut wages, to increase hours of work, or to lay off employees since the national recovery act was suspended last May, according to an analysis by the National Industrial Conference Board. Payroll records of about 2,000 manufacturing plants in 25 industries, which employ more than a million workers, shows that hourly earnings and employment in October 1935 were above those of April, the last month of the NRA, and that the average working week was less than two hours longer. (Press.)

Petroleum Two Iowa State College workers, W. E. Loomis and N. L. Sprays for Noecker, discuss petroleum sprays for dandelions in a letter Dandelions to Science (January 17). "...Certain of the higher boiling hydrocarbons contained in the groups sold commercially as distillates and kerosene," they say, "show a remarkably different action when sprayed on bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*) lawns at the rate of 200 or 300 gallons an acre. Under favorable conditions the dandelions (*Taraxacum officinale*) are slowly but completely killed, while the bluegrass sod is only temporarily affected. In our experiments, sprays applied on September 20, 1933, in rather warm weather, resulted in a 70 percent control of dandelions. Sprays applied on June 6, 1934, in the evening of a hot day, resulted in 64 percent control. Sprays applied on a hot day in July of the same year were not carefully checked but gave no noticeable control. Sprays applied on October 1, 1934, in frosty weather resulted in controls of 90 to 100 percent. Sprays applied on May 20, 1935, in distinctly cool weather (60 degrees F.) have given a control of 95 percent or better. It is not clear at the present time whether the stage of development of the dandelion plant at the time of applying the spray is the important factor or whether temperature with its effect upon the vaporization of the applied material is the more important..."

Farmer's "The abandonment of the AAA would result in smaller Net Income net incomes for farmers for the new crop year even if their gross receipts from the sale of crops should equal or exceed last year's," says the New York Journal of Commerce (January 17). "Under the AAA farm operating expenses were reduced by the smaller acreage planted. As a result, the increase in farmers' net income over the past two years was substantially larger than the rise on gross receipts. In fact, the Department of Agriculture estimates that farm net incomes in 1935 were almost three times the 1932 level, while gross incomes were only about 50 percent larger. If abandonment of the AAA leads to more extensive cultivation, operating expenses would be increased materially."

Inorganic "It is forty years since Mathieson and Dow began the Chemistry first commercially successful operations of the electrolytic alkali process in this country," says an editorial in Chemical Industries (January). "Since that time there have been refinements both in this and the older soda-ammonia process; but until very recently there has been no technical development of revolutionary scope in this important branch of our inorganic chemical industry. Within the past few months, two radical departures from established alkali technique have been worked out through the pilot plant. A third is reported beyond the experimental stage. While lacking the sensational news value of the synthesis of the new hexahydric alcohols or the large-scale production of crystal urea, these major developments in the heavy chemical field are recognized, we think quite properly, in our annual review as likely to become the most notable chemical events of 1935...For the past 25 years the fascinating and widespread domains of organic chemistry have rather monopolized our attention, but there promises to be an inorganic renaissance which, when we remember the basic importance of these chemicals, may well lead to dramatic developments in many branches of the process industries."

Congress, The Senate, by a vote of 74 to 16, passed H.R. 9870,
 Jan. 20 to provide for immediate payment of the world war adjusted
 service certificates. It recessed until Wednesday, Jan. 22.
 The House considered bills on the consent calendar. It passed H.R. 10104,
 to aid in providing the people of the United States with adequate facilities for park, parkway and recreational area purposes, and to provide for the transfer of certain lands chiefly valuable for such purposes to states and political subdivisions thereof. It received a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of a proposed provision to make existing funds available to make payments under the 1935 cotton price adjustment payment plan (H.Doc. 393).

Utilizes In November, Thomas Campbell, Montana "wheat king",
 Machinery started a caravan of trucks carrying six big tractors, four
 giant plows, several grain drills, and other equipment, needed for seeding purposes, over into the mild, warm San Joaquin Valley of California. In this valley, Campbell has leased 14,000 acres of land under irrigation, on which he will plant 3,000 acres of flax as soon as he can get the ground ready, the crop to be harvested next May. Next spring he will take all his machinery back to Montana, in time to put out his spring wheat. Campbell rented this extra land to keep his high-priced machinery busy more of the time and produce a greater profit margin than from wheat alone. (Press.)

Lyctus-Beetle "It is gratifying to note the energy with which the
 Problem serious problem of the lyctus beetle infestation is being
 attacked by the various organizations within the hardwood
 industry," says an editorial in Southern Lumberman (January 15). "Both the National Hardwood Lumber Association and the National Lumber Exporters Association have special committees devoted to this subject and efforts are being made by them to raise funds for a special study of the problem in the field. The newly organized Southern Hardwood Producers, Inc., is also interested in the matter and has announced that they will cooperate with manufacturers who have trouble with the lyctus beetle in obtaining information and help from the Southern Forest Experiment Station in New Orleans. With all these interested agencies aroused and actively at work, backed up by the facilities of the Bureau of Entomology, it appears that a means should be found of insuring the hardwood shippers against this scourge which has been acting as a steadily increasing deterrent to the use of American hardwoods abroad...Under favorable conditions there has been for many years a fairly steady and remunerative market for American hardwoods in Europe and the United Kingdom. The recent prevalence of lyctus beetle infestation has assumed such proportions as to threaten the stability of the demand from this source..."

Fruit Articles American Fruit Grower (January) includes as leading
 articles: an editorial on "The Residue Problem"; and "The Apple Export Situation" by R. G. Phillips, secretary of the International Apple Association; "Factors Influencing Efficiency of Foliage" by A. J. Heinicke, Cornell University; and "Frozen Fruits and Fruit Products" by M. A. Joslyn, University of California.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 21--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):
Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-13.00; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-10.25; vealers good and choice 9.00-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.70-10.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.35-10.40; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-10.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 126 $5/8$ -128 $5/8$; No. 2 D. No.Spr.*Minneap. 122 $5/8$ -124 $5/8$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 101 $7/8$ -105 $7/8$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 109 $7/8$ -125 $7/8$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$ -112; Chi. 112-116 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 107 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 84; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 51 $\frac{3}{4}$ -53 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 64-65 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 60 $\frac{1}{4}$ -60 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 61-62; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 $3/8$ -28 $3/8$; K.C. 28; Chi. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 71-73; fair to good malting, Minneap. 60-67; No. 2, Minneap. 38-39; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 182-189.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.80 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.05 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.15 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.80-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1.05-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.08-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 75¢-\$1.25 in consuming centers; 90¢-\$1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round type cabbage 93¢-\$1.25 per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in terminal markets. New York Danish type \$20-\$22 bulk per ton in New York City; sacked \$15-\$17 f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes brought 75¢-\$1.20 per bushel basket in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples 90¢-\$1.25; Baldwins 85¢-\$1 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling $7/8$ inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 8 points from the previous close of 8 markets to 11.71 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.50 cents. March futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 11.39cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 11.31 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17-17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25-26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 24-24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ -23 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LX, No. 19

Section 1

January 23, 1936

NEW YORK FARM PRICES

Hailing a broad rise in New York farm prices, Governor Lehman, in an address to the State Agricultural Society last night, declared, however, that they were short of the general price rises and asserted that for further improvement this spread must be reduced. The governor, speaking at the society's annual dinner, cited figures to show that farm prices had risen to 101 percent of the pre-war level of 100, after dipping to a low of 56 percent in February 1933, while the general price level, including prices of the articles the farmer has to buy had risen to 117 percent. (New York Times.)

FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE

The United States in 1935 recorded its second lowest favorable balance of international trade in a quarter of a century. The Commerce Department reported yesterday this nation sold \$234,226,000 more than it bought last year. In 1934 exports exceeded imports by \$477,745,000. Despite the small 1935 balance an increase in exports of 7 percent over 1934 and a rise of 24 percent in imports brought total foreign trade to the highest levels since 1931. (A.P.)

RAILROAD FINANCING

Railroad financing at the most favorable coupon rate in three decades, or since the period of low money rates prevailing about the turn of the century, will be announced today in the offering by Kuhn, Loeb & Company, of \$40,000,000 of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company general mortgage 3 3/4 percent bonds, Series C, due on April 1, 1970. The bonds are priced at 98 1/4 and accrued interest, to yield 3.84 percent to maturity. (Press.)

TOBACCO AUCTION

Burley tobacco auctions were brought to an end ^{day before} yesterday in the Appalachian belt. The price average at Abingdon (Va.) warehouses was the lowest of the season, 1,809,058 pounds selling for \$26,914.66, an average of \$14.95 per hundredweight. The tobacco season as a whole, however, was one of the best of recent years. (Press.)

VIRGINIA DAIRY LAWS

Virginia dairies, meeting grade A requirements, have increased from 22.3 percent to 80.5 percent since the passage of inspection laws in 1930, S. S. Smith, director of the State Dairy and Food Division, told the twenty-second annual convention of the Virginia Dairy Products Association at Richmond yesterday. There has also been a marked improvement, Smith said, in sanitary conditions in the production and distribution of milk and dairy products. (A.P.)

Section 2

Vitamin C for Plants In experiments made by Lazio Havas at the Hungarian Biological Research Institute, it was found that wheat seedlings given very dilute solutions of ascorbic acid (vitamin C) grew faster, grew longer shoots and were much heavier than normal. Tomato and paprika produce large quantities of vitamin C, but when the seedlings of these plants were given the same amount of vitamin C that stimulated wheat, their growth was inhibited. Both seedlings and adult tomato plants that were given vitamin C were tested for their vitamin C content and it was found to be no greater than the plants not treated. (Medical Record, January 15.)

Forestry Education H. H. Chapman, professor of forest management, Yale University, and president, Society of American Foresters, is author of "Forestry, The Cinderella of Agricultural Colleges" in the Journal of Forestry (January). He says: "The education of students for professional careers in forestry is undertaken in 24 institutions in the United States. Of these two are private (Yale and Harvard), a third, Duke University, will begin instruction in 1935-36. Of the 22 public institutions giving professional instruction in forestry, the universities of Idaho, Michigan, Montana, Oregon and Washington have established separate schools of forestry, while at Syracuse, New York, there is a state college of forestry under a separate board of regents. At Cornell the forestry department will be on a postgraduate basis in 1936-37. At Minnesota forestry is one of three divisions of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics. At Washington State College it is a 3-year course, not giving a degree in forestry. In Utah it is a part of the Schools of Agriculture and Forestry, and a separate school may there be contemplated but it is not yet achieved. The residual 12 institutions classify forestry as a department or as a curriculum under the School of Agriculture.. "

Highway Issue The January 16 issue of Engineering News-Record is the annual highway number. "Leading highway engineers and construction men," says a note, "have cooperated to set forth in the present issue of Engineering News-Record a survey of practice in modern construction of surfaced roads."

Funds for Research Funds for scientific research by the federal government will be increased by about \$5,000,000 during the fiscal year starting next July if the allotments in President Roosevelt's budget are followed by Congress in making appropriations, says a Science Service report. Part of this increase in funds represents only a paper increase due to the transfer of items from the emergency budget to Uncle Sam's regular accounts. Part of it represents new funds under recent special legislation. The Department of Agriculture receives most of the \$5,000,000 increase with an estimated \$3,500,000 more to devote to research than was available last year. New agencies will absorb the lion's share of this. First there is the Soil Conservation Service, provided for by new legislation last April. They will get \$2,250,000 of the available research funds. The Public Health Service will get about \$1,350,000 more for research than their funds for the present year. This represents

the funds provided for by the social security legislation. The Coast and Geodetic Survey will receive about \$240,000 more next year, but this again will probably have to replace emergency funds. The National Bureau of Standards, one of the chief scientific bureaus of the government, will receive \$52,000 more under the proposed budget than the present year's appropriations. None of this will be available for scientific research, however. The bureau must do a certain amount of routine testing of materials, instruments, and so on, and the new funds will provide for an increase in this work and for some necessary improvements in the plant. The total amount for scientific research and the administration of scientific bureaus and offices comes to about \$42,000,000 in the budget for the fiscal year 1936-37. This is a great deal more than has been spent for this purpose in recent years. But it represents only about six-tenths of one percent of the total budget. The proportional amount spent for scientific work is always only a fractional part of the total expenditures. In 1932, a "boom" year for scientific work, about eight-tenths of one percent of the total budget went for this purpose.

Congress On January 21 the Senate was not in session. The House Committee on Appropriations reported out a supplementary appropriation bill, H.R. 10464, for 1936 (H.Rept. 1919.)

Land as The land itself has always been regarded as a perpetually productive asset and each generation receives the land in a certain general condition of productivity. The Resettlement Administration was established upon the tenet that the duty of each generation is not merely to pass on this native asset as it was received but to leave it with improved rather than depleted capacity. This step on the part of the national government meets a problem of utmost importance not only to farmers of our day but to their children who will have to cultivate the land when the present generation has passed out of the picture. (Kansas Union Farmer.)

"Minister of The Countryman (London, January) says: "Surely the Agriculture" German title of 'Minister of Food and Agriculture' (Reichsminister fur Ernährung und Landwirtschaft) is an improvement on our 'Minister of Agriculture.' With 'Food' in the title and in front of 'Agriculture' it is seen of all men that the job with which the Minister concerns himself is the national food supply. 'Minister of Agriculture' represents in the popular mind the Farmers' Minister, and there are only about three hundred and fifty thousand farmers to the rest of the people in England and Wales. Pleas have actually had to be made to the Minister for consideration of the food consumer. The right notion of him is that he is the housewife's friend."

Cigarettes Cigarette manufacturers in the United States in 1935 produced nine billion more cigarettes than had ever been turned out in any one year prior to that time, according to Bureau of Internal Revenue figures. Beginning with July, each successive month established a new record high for that period, concluding with a rise to 9,840,823,290 cigarettes in December, compared with 9,209,839,473 in December 1934. (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 22--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-13.50; cows good 5.75-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.50; vealers good and choice 9.50-12.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.95-10.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.20; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-10.60; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-10.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 128 $\frac{1}{4}$ -130 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2, Minneap. 124 $\frac{1}{4}$ -126 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 102-106; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 110-126; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 110-112 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 112 $\frac{1}{4}$ -116 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 111-112 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 108 (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 84; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 52 5/8-54 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 64-65 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 60 $\frac{1}{4}$ -60 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 61-62; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 5/8-28 5/8; K.C. 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ -30 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 29; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 71-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 59-66; No. 2, Minneap. 38-39; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 182-189.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.80 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1-\$1.05 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.10-\$1.20 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.75-\$1.80 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1-\$1.05 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in eastern cities; \$1.06-\$1.08 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.25 in consuming centers; 90¢-\$1.05 f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round type cabbage 93¢-\$1.25 per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in terminal markets; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York Danish type \$20-\$22 bulk per ton in New York City; sacked \$16-\$18 f.o.b. Rochester. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 75¢-\$1.10 per bushel basket in eastern markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.50; Baldwins 75¢-\$1 and Rhode Island Greenings \$0.75-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York City; f.o.b. sales of Rhode Island Greenings \$1 at Rochester.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in ten designated markets advanced 4 points from the previous close to 11.75 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.53 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.42 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 11.37 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17-17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-27 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -24 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LX, No. 20

Section I

January 24, 1936

BUSINESS LEADERSHIP Stating that we cannot legislate ourselves back to prosperity, Robert V. Fleming, president of the American Bankers Association, called for a resumption by business men and bankers of the leadership which played such an important part in the growth of this country, in his opening address at the eastern conference on banking service, held in Philadelphia under the auspices of the American Bankers Association. (Press.)

LABOR RELATIONS ACT UPHHELD A Memphis (Tenn.) report by the Associated Press says constitutionality of the national labor relations act of 1935 was upheld yesterday by Federal District Judge John D. Martin in a formal opinion in which he denied the application of the Bemis Brothers Bag Company of Bemis, Tenn., for a stay order to prevent a scheduled inquiry by a representative of the national labor relations board at Jackson, Tenn.

NATIONAL PARKS CONFERENCE Titmice, grizzly bear, woodpeckers and waterfalls had their hour last night when the conference on the National Park Service under the sponsorship of the American Planning and Civic Association devoted an evening to a discussion of the preservation of the nation's wilderness and wild life. The conference, ending a three-day session in Washington today, was called to rally public opinion behind conservation measures. (Washington Post.)

MARYLAND WILD LIFE A ton of feed for wild animals and birds will be given to the CCC camp on the Catoctin range in Frederick County, Maryland, for distribution in that area, the state game department announced yesterday. More than 150 feeding stations for birds, rabbits and other wild life have been erected in the area. Wild life of all forms is unusually plentiful this year. The Maryland State Game and Fish Protective Association is conducting a campaign to interest children in the feeding of wild life during periods when the ground is covered with snow. (A.P.)

SECURITIES REGISTRATION An analysis of the registration statements which became effective under the securities act in 1935 shows that the securities released for sale during the year totaled over \$2,677,000,000, or more than four times the 1934 total of approximately \$630,000,000. Of the total for 1935, registrations amounting to more than \$2,000,000,000 became effective in the second half of the year. (Press.)

Cooperation in Erosion Control Letter Crops With Plant Food comments editorially in the January issue on soil erosion and the Soil Conservation Service. "...The soil fertility problem here dealt with is in a sense unique in that, while fertilizers are generally applied to soils that are regarded as capable of producing a crop, here barren soils--subsoils exposed by erosion or by terracing--are required to yield a cover crop to hold them in place, the essence of the problem being to arrest erosion until a cover crop of sufficient density has been established. How is a cover crop to be grown to prevent erosion on a soil which by definition is being eroded because it is too infertile to grow a cover crop? The engineer designs and places his dams, slopes and terraces in terms of expenditures--the major job, possibly to be done all over again if before the advent of the winter rains a cover crop be not established to hold the soil in place. Here obviously the agronomist's skill, acquired through long experience with complete fertilizers in growing two blades of grass where only one grew before, is as important as that of the engineer's. The agronomist places the capstone in the arch and by a trifling expenditure for plant food safeguards the benefits of the larger expenditures for engineering work. Already we find the beneficial results of fertilizer application being measured in terms of radically reduced erosion, developing the fact hitherto disregarded that there is a direct relationship between fertilizer use and erosion control. Heretofore the benefits of fertilizer use have been measured in terms of the increased cash value of the crop produced. Here is a new measure--the value of the engineering work which the cover crop, efficiently fertilized, is enabled to protect from destruction."

Germany's Foreign Trade Although many Germans had to go without butter, eggs and other food at times, nevertheless Germany was able last year to import enough raw materials for rearmament and in addition roll up a surplus in foreign trade amounting to 124,000,000 marks. This was revealed in the final and corrected figures for 1935 issued recently. These figures indicate, moreover, that Germany closed last year not only with an active balance of trade but with an active balance of payments. Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Economics Minister, has wrought this turn-about mainly by three measures--partial debt transfer and moratoriums, a "new plan" for import restrictions and a billion-mark export subsidy. (New York Times.)

Civil Service Examinations The Civil Service Commission announces the following unassembled examinations: chief industrial economist, \$6,500, National Labor Relations Board, applications to be on file by February 17; assistant animal fiber technologist, \$2,600, assistant animal husbandman (sheep breeding) \$2,600, Bureau of Animal Industry.

Cuban Sugar Cuba's 1936 sugar crop is limited to approximately 2,500,000 long tons by a decree approved by the Cabinet, says a Havana report to the New York Times. Secretary of Agriculture Jose Garcia Bayleres stated that the Sugar Institute was expected to set grinding quotas for all mills.

Congress, The House, by a vote of 346 to 59, agreed to the Senate
Jan. 22 amendment to the bonus bill (H.R. 9870). It began debate on
the supplemental appropriation bill, H.R. 10464, for 1936.

It received a communication from the President transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1936, to remain available until expended, for the Department of Agriculture, amounting to \$296,185,000, together with a sum equal in amount to certain unexpended balances (H.Doc. No. 396.)

Chinese "Extension" Work Randall Gould, writing on "Change in China" in the Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section (January 15) reports that "O. J. Goulter, chief of the Hopei Christian Agricultural Experiment Station, has been demonstrating how the hungry might attain relatively quick relief by growing vegetables over the winter, on a basis of fall rains, after a parching summer, rather than waiting for the maturing of slow crops merely because the grains are the traditional support of this vicinity...Mr. Goulter has been preaching by doing. He has grown vegetables where vegetables have not been grown before. What is more, Mr. Goulter and his associates have taken a leaf from the book of such American institutions as the University of Wisconsin by conducting a form of 'extension work' relatively new in China. In the first place, they have declined to let boys at their experiment station feel that they are becoming educated in any white-collar sense; there are no long courses, merely a year of good hard practical work designed to keep in the boy's mind the notion that he is and will continue to be a real dirt farmer... The boys are not only kept reminded of their home farms and put back on them fairly soon, but they also go back carrying the end of a long string in the form of extension experiment projects. Each lad is asked to devote a small bit of his farm to seeding of an experimental sort--growing vegetables, finding out what his locality is good for and at the same time demonstrating to the neighboring farmers some of the things he learned at school..."

Valuable Manure "Of all the by-products found on the average dairy farm, manure is probably the most valuable," says an editorial in New England Homestead (January 18). "Yet how often we find it piled outside the barn, subject to destructive leaching by the weather. The Vermont Extension Service, realizing this waste of good plant food, is setting itself to the task of acquainting its dairymen with the practices that will increase and conserve the value of the manure supply. It is estimated that the manure produced on Vermont farms in 1934 had a crop-producing value of \$11,000,000, a figure almost equal to the grain bill that same year. More figuring disclosed that the manure produced annually on the average 20-cow Vermont dairy farm is conservatively valued at over \$500..."

World Highways A.P. Highway construction is being pushed the world over, says an/report in the New York Times. Germany is building a high-speed, super-highway system, France has begun work on a magnificent coastal boulevard, the Texas-Mexico City link of the great Pan-American highway is nearing completion. Hungary plans the construction of 2,418 miles of first-class roads. An important project under construction in Argentina is a road which would connect Mendoza with some Chilean city after traversing the Andes.

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 23--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-13.75; cows good 5.75-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-10.50; vealers good and choice 9.50-12.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.20-10.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.45; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.75-10.85; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-10.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 128 $\frac{3}{8}$ -130 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 124 $\frac{3}{8}$ -126 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 102 $\frac{1}{8}$ -106 $\frac{1}{8}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 110 $\frac{1}{8}$ -121 $\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 110 $\frac{1}{4}$ -112 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 112 $\frac{3}{4}$ -117 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 112-113; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ -108 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 84; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ -54 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ -66; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ -61 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ -62; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 $\frac{5}{8}$ -28 $\frac{5}{8}$; K.C. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ -31; St. Louis 30-31; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 71-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 59-66; No. 2, Minneap. 38-39; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 181 $\frac{3}{4}$ -188 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.65 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1-\$1.05 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Too few sales reported to quote in Chicago account of weather. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1.10-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.25 in consuming centers. Texas Round type cabbage 90¢-\$1.15 per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in city markets; 60¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York Danish type \$20-\$22 bulk per ton in New York; sacked \$16-\$17 f.o.b. Rochester. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 75¢-\$1.10 per bushel basket in eastern markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80-90¢ in Cincinnati. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.50; Baldwins 75¢-\$1 and Rhode Island Greenings 75¢-\$1.15 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch cotton in ten designated spot markets advanced 2 points to 11.77 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.55 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.44 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.39 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh No. 1 American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17-17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Standards, 26-26 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 25 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

- - - - -